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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1843.

VOLUME VI.-NO. 24 WHOLE NUMBER, 258.

The Christian Reflector.

Religious Conference.

The second resolution was offered by the this they could not do." Rev. Mr. BABCOCK, of New York, and was as

Missionary operations depends essentially upon an elevated standard of piety, intelligence and enterprise in our home ministry.

the ministry. This is the first and the most important of all qualifications for usefulness. Without piety, no ministry can be useful. And we need a ministry possessing the right kind of piety, manifested in the right way. There is a piety which is assuming and ostentatious, which seems ever ready to make a display of itself. We want an humble piety, like that of the apostles, which "vaunteth not itself." True piety is of a meek, retiring the piety is of a meek, retiring the piety is of display. We need also this kind of piety in the ministry. We are not so ready to deny ourselves and make sacrifices for the cause of Christ, as we ought to But every enterprise of this kind must be be. Examples of self-denial must come from attended with expense. Another objection the ministry, in order to be followed by private is, that too many men are taken up, many of

as already described, renders this absolutely successful and efficient now, if such a thing could have been possible at any other period. Intelligence, sound intelligence, next to hum-ble piety, is the strength of the ministry. This will give him influence with his fellow-need assistance in preparing for the ministry, men, and render his piety extensively useful.

We must, therefore, increase our efforts to the ministry, and they ought to be encouraged.

It is no wonder, said Mr. N., that I love this obtain a ministry thoroughly intelligent. Next to intelligence, we need enterprise in the ministry. In this most important requisite, we, as a denomination, have been greatly lacking. We may be ever so pious and intelligent, but if we fail in enterprise, we cannot be extensively useful. There is a great difference in this respect between our ministry and that of the Wesleyans. Their motto is, and they are very numerous. "all of motto is, and they are very numerous, "all of noble object for which I was toiling. I was us at it, and all the time at it." They watch

when, after a night of storms, the waving pendant of the Admiral displayed the motto dictated by the great Nelson himself, England expects every man to do his duty. As this motto became legible, and as the sentiment was conveyed from ship to ship, and arouse to more vigorous, united and persevering action in every department of Christian respects qualified for the enterprise in view. t, and with the blessing of Heaven we Among the reasons he assigns for wishing

announced me as from the Western Valley. will be removed by the soft, salubrious clima

parity between the number of churches and ones, much further advanced into the wilder the number of ministers. Four thousand of ness, are destitute. the former, and twenty-five hundred of the Before proceeding he is desirous of visiting the following an arming disparity! Nearly some of the Atlantic States, to perfect some plans essential to the success of the enterprise, preaching, on the supposition that every one and in the course of the present season he of these ministers was actively engaged in the work. But such is not the fact. A great proportion of these ministers sustain thememploy, which effectually prevents them from mittee have sanctioned his proposed visit, making much progress in knowledge, or exert- and trust that the friends with whom he com-

West, that the ministry ought not to be paid.

They seem to be deeply impressed with the conviction that there is something wrong in

We had previously heard, from other quar-

A RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER, trine prevails universally at the West, and among no people is it held more strongly than among those who insist on the former opinion, that a minister must be called of God to the work. They insist that no one ought to preach who is not called. Now, in combatting the first mentioned opinion, we apply the question, " How much of a man is called to Ministers who will procure five subscribers shall receive their own paper gratis, so long as they shall send us annually \$10 in advance for the much of a man is called to the ministry?" Is one seventh part of him called, or is the whole called? In other WILLIAM 8. DATRELL. No. 11 Committee Brown, to whom alone remittances must be made. Postmasters are allowed to forward money in payment of subscriptions, free of expense. require him to devote to it? These questions mode of reasoning has usually been successful in silencing the objections against paying ministers. It is no wonder that the mice should carry off a minister's commission, who no means to make his situation better. There [Two of the addresses before the Conference at Bowdoin Square, to consider the claims and mutual relations of Missions and Ministerial Education, we reported in the did not feel bound to preach the gospel. We here give the remarks of others who addressed the meeting.] ing, or to any common branch of business, but

Mr. P. spoke in conclusion of the rapidly acreasing population of the Western Valley. Resolved, That the efficiency of our Foreign It doubles every ten years. This has been the fact for many years past, and seems This resolution, said Bro. B., declares that an elevated standard of piety is requisite in with about equal rapidity. We want a min-istry adequate to the great task of moulding

> The third resolution was offered by Rev. E NELSON, of Middleborough, Mass.

hristians.

We want also sound intelligence in the made, too, that the society has not been rightministry. The peculiar character of the age, plaints should exist, or that there should be Without it, no ministry can be any cause for them. What is the object of There are many excellent young men who

For the Christian Reflector.

Oregon Territory.

"The West" is no longer sought at Arkanfrom lieutenant to midshipman, and then to sas, Missouri or Iowa Territory; nor are the the officers of each gun throughout that whole Rocky Mountains the western boundary of rushing upon the mind, and no wonder they are now directing their footsteps. Among broke forth in one simultaneous and protracted them is our missionary, Rev. Ezra Fisher, at cheering. Does not the Captain of our salvation expect us all to do our duty? May he not enced pioneer, having been several years justly expect this of us? O let us all then engaged in missionary labors in the frontier settlements of our country, and is in several

shall be crowned with the most gratifying to proceed, he states that there are companies Rev. J. M. Peck, now of Philadelphia, rose ent year, and numbers of them are Baptists; to second the resolution. "I was in hopes, that in Iowa he suffers every winter from an Mr. President," said he, "that you would have irritable state of his lungs, which he hopes That is my chosen field of labor-my family of Oregon; that, in all probability, it will be still reside there, and there I hope to live and difficult to find other missionaries to go bedie. My frequent absence from that region is, I trust, but temporary. I will therefore his place in lowa can be easily supplied; and say what I have to say, as a Western man.

In the statement given by my brother has no desire to take charge of any church in who preceded me, the Secretary of the Home Mission Society, you observe the great dis-

selves by their own exertions in some secular eral encouragement. The Executive Coming a strong and salutary influence.

municates will be prepared to receive and aid
The opinion prevails extensively at the him in a ranner worthy of the important and

lead the way, and guide their footsteps. We "A home and a country remain not for me," must not hazard the consequences of delay in did not the sailor stand by to transport did not the sailor state by to transport this great work, but at any cost the gospel of Christ should be sent—especially with our brethren who go, and the very first stone in afraid? Was it not though the agency the moral and social character of the settlers of that far-distant region should receive the indelible impress of Christianity.

We commend this subject to the prayerful attention of the churches, and indulge the character of the Red Man, until the echo of the war-whoop, lingers only in the far West?

will be done for Oregon.

Bennemin M. Hill, Cor. Sec.

Bennemin M. Hill, Cor. Sec.

The Title of Sciller.

Willages, towns and cities have risen in rapid succession; ay, a mighty nation has sprung into being by the hand of the devoted sailor. By his toil and exposure, his labor and unparalleled endur-

The Life of a Sailor.

The following is the address of Sailing Mas-The following is the address of Sailing Master F. W. Moones, at the Anniversary of the ter F. W. Moones, at the Anniversary of the Despise not him, then, who has so gener-Seamen's Friend Society, on Wednesday, the ously devoted his life to your service.

MR. PRESIDENT-I rise, sir, to move formed so great a part in the drama of the acceptance of this report. But pre-vious to the question being taken, I beg building of a great nation. Say not to leave to offer a few remarks. Time will the sailor, Stand off, I am holier than not allow us 10 review the various points thou. Our fathers left us a legacy of soof this interesting document in detail; we will, therefore, with a general glance, touch upon this and the objects for which we have we made of our patrimony?

touch upon this and the objects for which we have this day assembled.

The interest exhibited in behalf of the sea-faring man at the present day, is of no ordinary character. Far and widespread through our community, a voice speaks, which says, let us elevate the sailor to a level with humanity. And I trust I shall be pardoned, Mr. President, if an indulgence in recollections of bytrust I shall be pardoned, Mr. President, if an indulgence in recollections of bygone days, should awaken emotions which may not here be suppressed. Eight and twenty summers have nearly passed over my head, since first I launched upon the sailor's plank. Nursed, as it were, upon the billow, reared upon the second destroyer is stayed. Washingtonians to the rescue. mountain-wave, and having with many have come to the rescue; and total ab-a bold tar, dared the elements to strife, stinence from all that can intoxicate is no wonder if I should feel myself iden-tified with the sailor. No wonder, sir, if the sympathetic sigh should heave my breast, when I mark the devious step of classes of community, the sailor also is the sailor receiving his way down to the

taste and habits were soon assimilated to ger to wither beneath the finger of scorn, those of the miserable clan who had en-

consoles himself: "Well, I have had a a place in the social circle of society?

handkerchief a few tracts, as a lamp to his path, and to slip a Bible in his chest? Ah! sad indeed the fate of the sailor. Alas! no mother is there to bless her child—no sister to linger upon his neck—

We now see seamen, who are active

their search for it across the Pacific Ocean.
But, seriously, Oregon must and will be peopled. It is, probably, as favorable a period for the commencement of emigration as could be reasonably desired or expected in many years to come, and, wise or unwise, the people are on the way. The institutions of the gospel must accompany them. The ark of the covenant must not follow the host, it must got the covenant must not follow the host, it must got the way, and equile their footstems. We

Villages, towns and cities have risen

ance, has the wealth of the East been

Killed before my eyes, drowned by my side—crews depopulated by pestilential diseases in foreign climes—the wreck and

the storm,—have all been witnessed or eye in this great moral desert. We are participated in by him who now addresses told that there are a hundred thousand you. But the dark side of the picture is seamen who comprise the merchant mayou. But the dark side of the picture is a seamen who comprise the merchant may be to be rehearsed. In former days, a rine of the U. States. And we rejoice moral death seemed to pervade the whole of the frateroity. Cost out from the civilized world, scorned by the respectable compact; that they are to be no longer citizen, the sailor retired to the murky corners of the earth to seek an asylum. His dropping by its side; that they are no longer that they are to be a sail of the property of gorners of the property of the property of gorners.

us at it, and all the time at it." They watch for openings, and are on the alert for any opportunity to raise their standard. Let our ministry take an example from them in this respect. Let us learn to be as enterprising in our Master's service as the men of this world are in the service of single tu seek to make every thing tell on the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom.

Rev. E. Tharssura arose and made some Redeemer's kingdom.

Rev. E. Tharssura arose and made some Redeemer's kingdom.

Rev. E. Tharssura arose and made some few words to say in the service of single tu seek to make a new propose, in a proper conception of the greatness of his evening pursuit—his pastime and delight. And did not the morrow dience of his being a brown the belight on the missing that she could not afford to give it; but she insisted upon his receiving the whole amount. The chairman of the meeting, to whom she offered the money, refused to take so much, supposing that she could not afford to give it; but she insisted upon his received to take so much, supposing that she could not afford to give it; but she insisted upon his received to take so much, supposing that she could not afford to give it; but she insisted upon his received to take so much, supposing that she could not afford to give it; but she insisted upon his received to take so much, supposing that she could not afford to give it; but she insisted upon his received to take so much, supposing that she could not afford to give it; but she insisted upon his received to take so much, supposing that she could not afford to give it; but she insisted upon his received to take so much, supposing that she could not afford to give it; but she insisted upon his received to take so much, supposing that she could not afford to give it; but she insisted upon his received to take so much, suppose, and sender to the string of the latch was never hauled in the service of singlet us seek to make a subjects between nine and tender to the string of the latch was never hauled in the serv the string of the latch was never hauled in. And he learned to love the midnight revel, and to join in the Bacchanalian song. The fiddle and the dance, and a fight with a ship-mate, were the objects of his explaint with a ship-mate, which were the objects of his explaint with a ship-mate, were the objects of his explaint with a ship-mate, were the objects of hi From these scenes he retired, worn down ages; that two young men are now studyby excess of enjoyment, to the cham-bers of death. The morning found him slumbering in the whited sepulchre. The noon-day saw him the dupe of his land-lord, quaffing the bowl, and declaiming or's Home is wholly inadequate to the with no small complacency, on the glo-rious achievements of the last four and vast fleet, what an enthusiasm animated every the earth. There is a land of promise beyond bosom. Old England, and all the charms teem, and thither, in search of the milk and connected with home and country, came honey of contentment and happiness, men lord being the keeper of his accounts and smile of joy rest upon our countenances. of his purse, the hard earnings of his voyage have disappeared. His money is now gone, and his former boon-companions now lock their doors upon him; from the dance he is now coldly excluded, and his landlord has become impatient, in whose bar-room, half stupified with liquor, he now lingers and muses over tion, a victim to every species of vice, to his condition. Introducing the sailor's which the appetite of man could possibly benediction, which is a round of curses reduce him, is now seen rising steadily to upon all with whom he has dealt, he thus

consoles himself: "Well, I have had a glace in the social circle of society? I glorious blow out. I am now ready to ship. I am tired of your land-sharks, and here's off in the first boat." His see men, so long besotted by intemperkind landlord relieves him from the trouble of seeking a voyage, for he finds ber and in their right minds—their lives and conversation giving evidence of an enfirst ship, than have him on his hands tire change of character? On the Sabuntil one congenial and pleasant can be bath day, the sailor may now be seen reverently moving towards the house of reverently moving towards the house of God, there to unite his voice of prayer and praise with those of God's people. Throughout the week, the sailor may now be seen in the enjoyment of ease back in safety to their embrace—to and contentment at the Sailor's Home, make comfortable his wardrobe, and put with his tea and his coffee, and his glass up the little keepsake-to roll in his of cold water; making profitable invest

in vain has he inquired, where is my neighbor—my friend?—He has not one. What then? To the bottle he flies; long and deep he drinks the deadly point son, until he lies an inert being at his men with zeal and fidelity. See then for landlord's feet. The victim is now taken, your encouragement what happy results and with his chest and bag thrown upon your efforts have produced. Sailors are They seem to be deeply impressed with the conviction that there is something wrong in the principle of paying a minister, in other words, of providing for him a fair support. The prevalence of this feeling is destructive to the usefulness of the words, of the weightess of the words, of providing for him a fair support. The prevalence of this feeling is destructive territories beyond them, were preparing to the usefulness of the weightess of the weight weightess of the weight we the prevalence of this feeling is destructive to the usefulness of the ministry, and there are some of us in the West who have long deplored the wil, and labored hard to remove it. In connection with this opinion, the doc-

and that none will feel compelled to pursue their search for it across the Pacific Ocean.

But, seriously, Oregon must and will be peopled. It is, probably, as favorable a period for the commancement of emigration as could be reasonably desired or expected in many be reasonably desired or expected in many of the command of the community? Was not be reasonably desired or expected in many one construction of a sailor's life on shore, even in my day. And who, permit me to inquire, is this being, who has so long good bed, with a Bible on the stand; there is no community of the commander of the community of the comm Father, ere he lies him down to sleep; springing into womanhood, tell there is where in short, he may move tranquilly a worm at the root of this fair flower. And does the mother mark the premonition:

dispensible.

evangelical churches with the doctrines and discipline and preaching, associated with revivals and missions, on the front line of the aggregative property of the terrors of that day, when the impeniwith revivals and missions, on the front line of the aggressive movements for the conversion of the world—how, if these two bands, Eastern and Western, are intelligently united in the full view of danger to meet the exigency—all is as certain to go gloriously well, as it is to go disastrously evil, if we do not unite. What, then, do we want? We want men young men—all that can possibly be raised at the West and enlisted at the East, and educated for the ministry— East, and educated for the ministryspending some portion of their time, if possible, with us, to secure, by the union

The Widow's Offering.

It was the testimony of our Saviour, in

description.

In Somersetshire, England, there was a poor woman not long since, who was accustomed to earn her livelihood by accustomed to earn her livelihood by cents per day. It happened that a small annuity of not quite one hundred dollars was bequeathed to her by a relative; after this event also became deeply interested. in the spread of the gospel. At the conclusion of a missionary meeting, held in the place where she lived, she brought forward more than eighty dollars as her donation. The chairmen of the meeting the conclusion of the protestant Scriptures is the donation. donation. The chairman of the meeting, to whom she offered the money, refused

Support in Affliction.

of God, he has said of religion, as Job language is the cause why the Papists did of the Almighty: "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear, but now mine eye seeth thee." The infidel may knowledgments. I will return the favor scoff at our blessed religion; the man of the world may account it foolishness; but blessed be God, his children know its healing power, and they feel its strong consolution. We rest not this assertion

done," and turned from his lowly bed to watch, with maternal solicitude, the decay of another son. The destroyer did his work. I knelt by the bedside of the dying youth, and although I saw the large tear glisten in his mother's eye, she, with sweet composure, acknowledged it the stroke of a Father's hand. A year clapsed, and again the shaft was aimed. It came even nearer—the hectic glow the abode of sickness, and the glowing the abode of sickness, and the goving eye told that the angel of death was nigh. After conversing with the invalid, his aftectionate wife said to me, "Prayer is always proper, always valuable, but particularly so at this time. Will you pray with us?" We as will submit to their ghostly domination. three together sent up our supplications to the mercy seat, and I believe we felt that the form of the fourth was with us, like unto the Son of God. When about leaving the house, I remarked to her, was a redeeply afflicted; you the Ponish Rishous who in the reign of

The co-operation of the East in she sink with such a prop as the eternal God." Perhaps some may be inclined to call this stoical indifference—a want of Before God, my brother, there is, in my judgment, but one thing that can save us, and that is the renewed and augmented co-operation of the East with the West. Our churches, young and small, and many of them enfeebled by division, cannot provide the munitions for aggressive and defensive movement. There as an anchor firm is cast within the veil as an anchor firm, is cast within the veil. cannot provide the munitions for aggressive and defensive movement. There must be a silent, but universal and determined concert of action. You will not fail to observe with joy, that, though divided, we retain, from the Hudson onward to the last verge of civilization, the great body of legitimate Saxo-Puritane migrations with their descendants, whom God has called eminently to the founding of republican and literary institutions, of vangelical churches with the doctrines turn now and seek the Lord with thy

Spanish Hospitality.

A noble trait in the character of the possible, with us, to secure, by the union of faith and sight, their zeal, and courage, and adaptation to the work. Our churches are coming up to this work nobly; but they cannot, cannot do it alone.

Dr. Beecher.

Dr. Beecher.

Dr. Beecher.

**A noble trait in the character of the spaniary is thus warmly culogised by Borrow, in his Bible in Spain; "-"To the honor of Spain be it spoken, it is one of the few countries in Europe where poverty is never insulted nor looked upon with contempt. Even at an inn, the poor is page and provided the contempt. It was the testimony of our Saviour, in fair words, and consigned to the mercies obehalf of a certain woman mentioned in of God and his mother. This is as it behalf of a certain woman mentioned in the New Testament—"She hath done what she could." And there are some at the present day, we doubt not respecting whom the same testimony might be given. The following instance of self-denying faith would seem to be of this description.

In Somersetshire, England, there was

The Roman Catholic Bible.

following manner.

Scriptures no word ought to be transfer-red which is capable of a literal translation, when the said transference requires Support in Affliction.

Who would not be a Christian?

The excellent Jay says that on leaving the chamber of the good man whose heart bows in humble submission to the will ry, viz., that the poverty of the English and the property of the English and the property of the English and the property of the English and the poverty of the English and the property of the English and the E

consolation. We rest not this assertion on hypothesis; we appeal to facts, and the case I shall relate, at this time, is one of a multitude, which proves that the Christian has peace, which the world gives not, and cannot takes away.

About two years ago I became acquainted with her whose unvarnished tale I am now to tell. She was a wife and mother; just at that time consumption entered her domestic circle. The first victim was a beloved son, who had attained to manhood; he was laid in the tomb; the mother said, "Thy will be done," and turned from his lowly bed to watch, with maternal solicitude, the decay on the occasion of the Bible conflagra-"The plan of covering up the meaning

"Mrs. —, you are deeply afflicted; you the Popish Bishops, who, in the reign of have stroke upon stroke, but you know the source of consolation." "Yes," she replied, "and there are two consider-

that to withhold an English Testament was many words in the New Testament of such majesty, that they were not to be translated; but must stand in the English Bible as they were in the Latin. A hundred of these he put into a written list, which was read in convocation. "His design in this," says Burnet, "was visible; that if a translation must be made, it should be so daubed all through with Latin words, that the people should not understand it much better for its being in English. A taste of this the reader may

understand it much better for its being in English. A taste of this the reader may have by the first twenty of them: ecclesia, penilentia, pontifex, ancilla, contribus, olocausta, justifia, justificatio, idiota, elementa, baptizare, marlyr, adorare, sandatium, simplex, tetrarcha, sacramentum, simulachrum, gloria. The design he had of keeping some of these, particularly the last save one (simulachrum, an image,) is plain enough; that the people might not discover that visible opposition which was between the Scriptures and the Roman church in the matter of images. This could not be better palliated, than by disguising these places with words by disguising these places with words that the people understood not."

A poor Man's Funeral.

The last tribute of respect to the dead, The last tribute of respect to the dead, may in many cases be regarded as a better exponent of the character of the deceased, and of the appreciation of his vices and virtues by the community of which he was a member, than any demonstrates tration during his lifetime. True, in this country as in many others, we have in-dividuals who attend the funerals of all their friends through habit, rather than feeling. There are, moreover, numbers in every thickly populated city, who are present at the funerals of the great, of present at the funerals of the great, of men who have figured conspicuously in public life, and with whom, as a vanity, they would have the living suppose they had been intimate associates. But when the poor and obscure die—when those of humble rank in life, of limited means and narrow influence, descend into the valnarrow influence, descend into the val-ley of the shadow of death, there are few who think it worth while to attend their ificless remains to their final resting-place on earth, unless some benefit had been conferred, unless the heart had been touched, or some act of kindness had been performed, the memory of which survived through every change in for-

We were struck with this view a short We were struck with this view a short time since while passing in the vicinity of one of our Southern grave-yards. A fu-neral was appropting, and of a character so novel, that we paused for a few minutes until the body had been deposited in the narrow vault. It was preceded by no narrow vault. It was preceded by no clergyman, and the mourners were few. Sobs deep, and fraught with the genuine feelings of the heart, came from three or four, as the coffin descended into the earth; and we noticed with some surprise that among those who lingered longest and appeared most deeply touched, were some careworn men, evidently steeped to the lies in poverty, and one or two colsome careworn men, evidently steeped to the lips in poverty, and one or two colored females, whose habiliments were ragged and indicated extreme want. One of the men, who was somewhat better dressed than than the rest, lingered for a few minutes by the grave-side, as if breathing a silent prayer. After he had closed, two colored women, abject and dejected in appearance, but evidently wrought up to a pitch of agony by their feelings, took up some of the earth in their hands, and threw it upon the coffin beneath; the tears gushed in streams from their eyes. A noble tribute, thought we—"fresh from the heart," and called from their eyes. A noble tribute, thought we-"fresh from the heart," and called

After the mourners had passed quietly After the mourners had passed quietly away, we hurried to the side of the man who had uttered the prayer, and asked the name of the deceased. He gave us that of a late kind-hearted jailer of the Moyamensing prison; said that he had been an inmate of that establishment in his hour of mult and punishment; that the his hour of guilt and punishment; that the poor blacks who had attended the fineral had also been inmates; that while there, duty, not only to soften their condition, but to mend their morals; and as one effect, he added, "you find us here penitents and mourners by the grave of the kind-hearted and truly Christian jailer, cherishing a hope to meet him in the glo-rious future, among the better and brighter spirits of a happier world."

THE GREAT CONFLICT .- The belief is expressed by the leading Tractarian of Oxford, that the "two systems of doctrine," which he calls the "Catholic and Genevan," by which we understand formalism and spiritual religion, "are now, and probably for the last time, in conflict." We echo the sentiment: the conflict." We echo the sentiment: the con-flict will be a dreadful one—a war of ex-termination—of principles. If "the signs of the times" are not mistaken, this coun-try will constitute the theatre of that try will constitute the theatre of that struggle, and the Great Valley of the West, already the scene of such animating interest, may be the Waterloo of truth and error. In such a contest, whatever may be the value of the fortified posts furnished by our educational institutions, or of the strong phalanx of educated and pious ministers, the artillery of the press, and the cavalry corps which our colporteurs will furnish, will be found no invaluable forces in the great struggle.

Am. Tract Soc. Messenger.

ESCAPE PROM NEW SOUTH WALRS .-ESCAPE PROM NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Mr. Louis Boundon, who was one of the
Canadian Patriots of 1839, sent into exile in New South Wales, made his escape
from that place, and arrived in this city
on Monday by the brig Russian, from Rio
Janeiro. He declines to state the man-

ETS.

h Bonnet Ribbons of April 12. lab. Schools.

STREET,

The Papists.

The interference of Papists with the labors of Protestant Missionaries, at the present time, is one of those events, which a wise Providence permits, to try the faith of those who are laboring and praying for the progress of pure religion on earth. At two of the most important stations of the American Board of Commissioners, the missionaries find the presence and influence of Jesuits, a very serious obstacle. At the Sandwich Islands, they are making a direct effort to prevent the progressions and direct effort to prevent the progressions and direct effort to prevent the progressions and direct effort to prevent the progressions. At the Sandwich Islands, they are making a vigorous and direct effort to prevent the progress of the gospel through the missionaries. Speaking of the southern district of Hawaii, one of these Islands, a missionary writes, "The Papists have entered this field, and are using pir utmost endeavors to draw the people after pm. They do all they can to prejudice the sple, and bring the mission of the propeople, and bring the missionaries into disre-pute; of all who are willing they take down the ies, hang a string of beads, with a cross ap-ded, around the neck, and pronouncing them d Catholic Christians, bid them follow pended, around the neck, and pronouncing them good Catholic Christians, bid them follow in their train to oppose the wicked colonists. One of our schools has been entirely broken up. They tell the people that in less than four months there will not be a Protestant, or colonist in all the region." They frequently receive excluded and otherwise disaffected members of the mission churches, and work extensions.

ceive excluded and otherwise disaffected members of the mission churches, and work extensively on the baser sort.

The Jesuits are also at the present time endeavoring to counteract the influence of the missionaries of that Board among the Nestorians. They have attempted to bribe the Nestorian Patriarch. Though hitherto their efforts have been unavailing, yet, as the Patriarch is a man, if not of doubtful piety, at best, but poorly fitted to withstand the wiles of such adversaries of the truth, the results are program.

of the truth, the results are uncertain.

The blessings of missionary labor in the South Sea Islands are exposed at this moment to a similar blight. Not only have Catholic Missionaries commenced a career of operations on the Marquesas Islands, which are pagan, but they have labored at Tahiti, one of the first and fairest fields of the London Missionary Society. Backed up as they are by the power of the French Government, which seems to be of the French Government, which seems to be leading its influence, directly for the advance-ment of popery, there is ground to fear that a doubtful conflict awaits the friends of

Nor are the stations of our own Board to re-Nor are the stations of our own Board to remain long free from papal interference, Already twelve Catholic Missionaries are said to have directed their course towards Burmah. Were they to confine their labors to the Burmesse exclusively, the effect on our missions would not be great for the present. But should they, which is justly to be feared, enter the Karen field, we to the souls of that benighted people. If the man of sin does get a strong hold of that nation, it will become a solemn question for American Baptists to answer, how far they are responsible. We have no time to lose. Preachers should be multiplied. Native assistants need to be thoroughly educated. Every Christian, every man, woman and child should ask themselves the question, what can I do to give to that country the blessings of Christianity? One dollar, or one laborer will accomplish more now, than two can, when the country more now, than two can, when the countribal be over-run with papal priests and papa schools.—Macedonian.

I have no Time.

This is sometimes urged as a reason for making little or no preparation for the Monthly Concert. Indeed some pastors habitually excuse themselves on this ground, from devoting that attention to this subject which its importance demands. If the plea is valid, we can only say that the condition of very say, and only say that the condition of every such p tor, as well as that of his people, is much of every such pas

The Monthly Concert may become exceedingly instructive. History, geography, the manners and customs of different nations, their religious and customs of different nations, their religious and philosophical opinions,—in a word, their past, their present and their future, all pass in review. Indeed, whatever pertains to the heathen world,—three-fourths of our race,—whether in their social, political or moral relations, is a legitimate subject of investigation and study.

2. Both pastor and people are deprived of a valuable means of developing the Christian of piety which has no opportunity to expend its sympathics on a lost world. The Bible is not fully understood, the spirit of the gospel is not

sympathies on a lost works. The businessian fully understood, the spirit of the gospel is not fully appreciated, the commands of Christ are not fully obeyed, till we become deeply interested and personally active in the work of evannot fully obeyed, till we become deeply interested and personally active in the work of evangelizing the whole earth. The providence of
God, moreover, in its majestic progress and in
its wonderful unfoldings, brings no aliment to
the faith of those who do not observe the
changes which are taking place among the nations. Again we say, that those pastors are
much to be pitied, and so are their people, who
have no time to prepare for the Monthly Concert. But is the plea valid? Is it not in the
power of every pastor to collect a sufficient
amount of missionary intelligence, within the amount of missionary intelligence, within the space of one month, to make his concert inter-esting and profitable? Why, it would seem that not to gather abundant materials, with our pres-ent facilities, he must shut both his eyes and his ears to what is going on around him.

I have no time! Give then to this employ

Thave no time! Give then to this employment those fragments of time, those vacant seasons, whether longer or shorter, which may have hitherto glided away without improvement. The first leisure moment which you have, take up some missionary publication, read with pen or pencil in hand, so continue to the end of the month, and then collect the fruit of your labor, and see if you are not encouraged and animated by the result.

I have no time! Is this the final answer? Then it must be that some portion of your time

Then it must be that some portion of your time is appropriated to matters of inferior importance. Perhaps your system of reading demands a revision. Perhaps your visits may be shortened or lessened. It would be improper for another to apply the pruning-knife. Will your own sake, will you not re-examine this uestion? - Dayspring.

The Tea Tax.

Says the London Patriot, the sum paid annually for tea by the consumers, is stated at about £9,000,000 sterling, or about \$43,000,000.

From this deduct \$18,000,000 which go to the crown for duty, directly or indirectly, leaving \$25,000,000. The consumers of tea in the United States do not pay for that article less than \$5,000,000 none of which than \$5,000,000; none of which goes for the support of the government. Suppose now that the tea consumers of Britain, looking at the worth of the soul and irrepressibly desirous of its salvation, and thinking that, all things considered, it is more important that the heathen should enjoy the blessings of Christian instruction, than that they themselves should enjoy the luxury of tea, should cheerfully relinquish the beverage, and contribute their twenty-five millions of dollars annually to the propagation of the gospel; and suppose that the tea consumers of the United States, taking a similar view of the subject, should dedicate their five millions of dollars annually to the same work—how many would call it infatuation, and forbods rain to the nation from such a draining! But yet, with God's blessing, what light and knowledge, what improvement in character and condition, what happiness, present and evercondition, what happiness, present and ever-lasting, would speedily flow to five hundred mil-

*Protestants and their missionaries, says Mr. Perkins, missionary to the Nestorians, 'need the scourge of papacy to keep them humble, and especially to rescue them from their alumbers and prompt them to higher and holier de votedness, in their Master's service.'

Christian Bellector.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1843.

Bible Preaching.

We have in this age too little Bible preachangues. There is so little of important scripural truth, of real gospel, in many sermons. delivered by men who forced upon us that the preachers themselves are quite unapprised of the exhaustless treassuperficial in the presentation of its truths, ney manifest so little interest or enthusiasm in their weak attempts to expound and en-force them—or they have so much philosophy and metaphysics in their sermons, that did they not announce a text from the Bible, the earer would hardly be reminded that such Book was in existence, or if so, that it was a the case. book of any remarkable value. This is one reason, doubtless, why the Bible is so little read by Christians generally, and why their knowledge of its doctrines is so superficial. If they have made that word their 'choice,' show that in this, their

a noblest powers rejoice-

And are we not correct in saying that it is not the tendency of many of the sermons to which they listen, to lead them to that word or to inspire them with a desire to search its treasures, and drink from its living springs? More expository preaching would loubtless be beneficial. By discoursing entirely upon themes, and in their discussion following the ordinary rules of sermonizing, many things are overlooked; and often the cope and connection of the sacred writers, which is all-important to a proper and correct understanding of the Scriptures. Many sup-pose it impossible to keep up the interest in a congregation by expository discourses. It congregation by expository discourses. It missionaries; but not only are they now ready to hear the preacher, in expounding, wastes to hear the gospel, but many other nations his energies on useless definitions, philologieal criticisms, and mere comparisons of parallel passages. He may do this and appear allel passages. He may do this and appear to receive the word, than the people of Bos very learned, but his expositions will be dry and profitless. The pulpit expositor shoulding is so affecting as the urgent appeals that and profitless. The pulpit expositor smooth inguire what important truths or lessons are constantly coming from the heathen naconveyed in the paragraph before him, and tions, to supply their spiritual wants. should trouble his hearers with the fewest verbal criticisms possible. He should 'drink into the spirit' of the inspired writer. He should strive to make the Bible as rich and precious to the spiritual minds of his auditory, The word of God, studied and expounded thus, will prove properly conducted, have an effect to awaken

remarks of an anonymous writer, bearing di-rectly upon this subject. He says;—" Every scribe well instructed in the Scriptures will with industry and the useful arts, gives the scribe well instructed in the Scriptures will be able to bring forth, out of that treasury, before exerted. The press has become a before exerted. mind, and to the minds of his hearers, because they never so felt their force before; things old, yet, like old wine, the better for their age; things which are, paradoxical as it may seem, both new and old at the same time; old, because they are seen to be the same eternal treths with which the mind has been for the heathen are able to read, and by familiar from childhood; and new, because exhibited and left with a resnness and power, a force of evidence, and an extent and variety of application, of which they were not known to be capable. Who can say that he thus left to make its impression on the mind, has, in his sermons, exhibited every truth in the Bible, sustained by all the evidence, accompanied by all the illustrations, and applied to all the practical uses, which are connected with it in the Bible? Let no man think himself obliged to go out of the Bible for new

prevails, indeed, to a wide extent, for preachthis community, are said to be very popular. envy the popularity which such men acquire. There is higher praise than buman applause. those of the world. mired and complimented, but if to be an acceptable preacher, a man must discard the anything till the time shall come. True, and Bible and feast his hearers on philosophy or when can a time be more favorable than the dreams of a vagarist, we say let him be con-tented to hear no expressions of approbation of God, "Lo I am with you always, even unto isfy the minister whose object it is to honor God and prepare sinful men for a heaven of appalatable to the multitude. It is this only hat will convert and save the soul.

Dr. Wayland's Sermon.

"The harvest of the earth is ripe."-REV. 14: 15. does its part in forming the future character. thousand members. Such a crisis also existed when our Puritan disorder and disunion in the church, fathers were under the necessity of seeking a The Holy Spirit may be withdrawn

six also presents a period when the destiny of the true God, be left to the pride of fashion, this nation was to be decided by a single act, and the adoration of the temple and its draand the liberty which we now enjoy was purchased by blood, which was freely shed in fors been actuated only by the present, or had ted, piety would again be driven to take seen far otherwise with us than it is; but they sport of the Popish hierarchy. looked forward to future ages—they were ac- Is the church prepared to meet this crisis? they might break the yoke of tyranny, and

tances as individuals or nations, and like them also, has been subject to the same important crises. In primitive times, when the rage and persecution of the Jews presented a most formidable barrier to the truth, Christians were under the necessity o determining whether the gospel of Chris ing, and in its stead too many moral essays, should be preached to the end of the world, ilosophical disquisitions, and hortatory har- or be blotted out forever. They emphatically acted, not for themselves, but for others. The considered it a question which they themdoubtless intend well selves were to decide, whether weal or w and desire to do good, that the conviction is was to be the portion of the human racewhether a night of spiritual darkness, and the shades of death, should prevail over the world ures which the Bible contains. They are so down to the latest times, or whether the light of life should dissipate this darkness, and bring

The church of Christ has existed under

in an eternal day. The present era is a cri sis in the history of the church, more important than any she has ever passed. harvest of the earth is ripe," and it become her to put in the sickle and reap. But let us attend to some of the evidences that such is 1st. The world is open to her exertions. What prevents the furnishing of every individual in the United States with the word of God?

Nothing: they are accessible, and in most

cases would gladly avail themselves of the and lasting heritage, they certainly do not privilege. And not only the United States, entire unevangelized world. The whole of Africa—the shores of the Mediterranean—and even the Mohammedans are per-mitting the word of God to be preached and circulated among them. China, with her three hundred millions, one-third of the population of the globe, is now accessible to the missionary of the cross. The door of the world has thus been opened, and the beathen brought out and laid at the feet of the Chris flan. The harvest indeed is ripe, and it only needs Christian enterprise, to secure the cross. But if the season is not improved, and the means are not employed to give the nations of the earth a knowledge of Christ, they will soon be destitute of any religion. This

interest; to inspire confidence; to disarm a fund literally exhaustless.

We commend to the reader the following them, not incidentally, in the public streets or market, not amid the tumult of the popula and stamp its lineaments on the heart. What elf obliged to go out of the Bible for new atter, till he has done this."

We are aware that a demand exists, and Look at the last Pres ing which is original, novel, exciting. Certain semi-infidel--'transcendental' preachers, in ergy which was spent on that occasion, had been spent in the cause of Christ, the whole We cannot deny it; we only say, we do not any the popularity which such men acquire.

It may be objected that the operation of the oetry—the disquisitions of a sophist, or the present? But it may be sufficient, in answer ad to have but few hearers to sit under his the end of the world." We should remembe ministry. The simple word of life should sat-

holiness; and it should not discourage him, ers. The overruling providences, among r induce him to resort to unhallowed measares of any kind, because Bible preaching is noon, by Bro. Kincuid, seem wonderfully to have opened their hearts and favorably inthat will feed the Christian;—it is this only clined them to religious truth. . In these, said Dr. W., I hear the voice of God, as plainly as though I had stood at the foot of Mount Sir The operations at the Sandwich Islands also evince a willingness on the part of the Holy Spirit to aid. Twenty-five years since, and Every event of our lives, said Dr. W., has a there was no religion on the Islands. There wofold connection—with the present, and with is now at Honolulu the largest Christian the future. Every thought, word, and action church in the world, consisting of about six

No one can tell even the immediate effect of The church then is able-the heathen are a certain course of conduct, much less can he ready-the Holy Spirit is operating-and if fix the point when the consequences will ter- so, is it not true that the harvest is ripe? But minate. There are however important and a harvest is of short continuance. It must be critical junctures in the history of every in- attended to, or a whole year must pass before dividual, as well as of communities, states the opportunity will return. There is nothing and nations, which give direction to their which God will more abundantly reward, than whole subsequent course. A high moral the proper improvement of these occasions, character is necessary to pass these periods and nothing which he will more severely resuccessfully. Such a crisis existed in France at the time of the Revolution, and it was for know of no visitation which would be too sewant of this quality that she was unable to vere for God to inflict. The vials of his wrath outride the billows of internal commotion. might be filled from the present elements of

home in this western wilderness, that they ministry may be left to care more for the might worship God according to the dictates fleece than the flock, retaining the form of godliness, but not the power of Christianity-The year seventeen hundred and seventy and the worshippers, instead of worshipping that hour of national peril. Had our ances- ty. Should the church thus become corrupthey been destitute of that high moral characits abode in the caves and dens of the earth, ter of which I have spoken, it would have and all religious profession would become the

tuated by a holy and patriotic love, and the Before answering this question, it is proper counted not their own lives dear to them, that 1st. A spirit of self-sacrifice. A willingness ransmit to others a boon which was so dear to surrender to the cause all that is necessary for its complete success. Present considera-

and influence conduce most to the cause of From these data, we infer that the number

ing his plans to do good to the heathen? ess than twelve and a half cents each. The attached, have los

fering themselves for missionary service.

Unity of action was another requisite. Is

It is no source of pleasure to us to find this the church united in the great work of evan-gelizing the world? It is painful to discover bor and professed minister of the gospel. he efforts that are being made to divide the But the assertion is so publicly and po

honor God, but gather fruit unto eternal life.

Evil of hasty Admissions.

The Rev. CHARLES E. WILSON, of Haddonto publish. The following is a copy. BROTHER GRAVES,—A late number of the

Presbyterian now before me, contains a long stricle that was read before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (old school,) by Rev. Parsons Cooke, a delegate to this body, from the General Association of Massachusetts. The following is an extract of the narrative read by the Rev. gentleman:

"While Millerism has made sad have of churches in other denominations among us, that adopt the objectionable revival measures, and practise hasty admissions to the church, it has produced next to no injury to our readers will be colonies which then confederated together, and then proceeded to the following paragraphs which embrace all that he said of Roger Williams, as we find him reported. Presuming our readers will prefer the actual language of the distinguished statesman, to an editorial critique on what they did not hear and have not read, such that adopt the objectionable revival measures, and practise hasty admissions to the church, it has produced next to no injury to our present the free three colonies which then confederated together, and then proceeded to the following paragraphs which embrace all that he said of Roger Williams, as we find him reported. Presuming our readers will prefer the actual language of the distinguished statesman, to an editorial critique on what they did not hear and have not read, the same three colonies which then confederated together, and then proceeded to the following paragraphs which embrace all that he said of Roger Williams, as we find him reported. Presuming our readers will prefer the actual language of the distinguished statesman, to an editorial critique on what they did not hear and have not readers will prefer the actual language of the distinguished statesman, to an editorial critique on what they did not hear and have not readers will prefer the actual language of the distinguished statesman, to an editorial critique on what they did not hear and have not readers will prefer the actual language of the distinguished statesman, to an editorial critique on what th

Yours affectionately, Charles E. Wilson. Haddonfield, N. J. June 6th, 1843.

The document, which our friend Mr. W. read in the Presbyterian, and from which this extract was made, we find also in the columns of the Christian Mirror, a Congregational paper, published at Portland, Me., headed by the editor "Well-stated Truths," and endorsted by editorial comments. We here perceive that the italicised lines are so printed in the original; and therefore, we infer, that those particular lines were underscored by the author, and not, as we at first suspected, originally by our correspondent. We assure Mr. Wilson that we feel ourselves perfectly "at liberty" to contradict the statement, so far as the Baptists are concerned. It is not merely a slight mistake, a little exaggeration of the truth—it is a great and an unequivocal false-hood; and if it were not for using unseemly words, we should say, it is an infamous libel on the denomination. And yet Mr. C. has declared before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and thus through the retx it is a great and an unequivocal false-hood; and if it were not for using unseemly words, we should say, it is an infamous libel on the denomination. And yet Mr. C. has declared before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and thus through the retx it is a great and an unequivocal false-hood; and if it were not for using unseemly words, we should say, it is an infamous libel on the denomination. And yet Mr. C. has declared before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and thus through the retx it is a great and an unequivocal false-hood; and if it were not for using unseemly words, we should say, it is an infamous libel on the denomination. And yet Mr. C. has declared before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and thus through the retail of the church in that place.

He weat to Plymouth, and sagas settled with the church in that place. They had not the crime of communion with the Church of England; and the church in that place. They had not t cal body to another, that "it has been found by actual examination of statistics." What statistics? we wish to know. We call on Mr. Cook to state the authority on which he makes this declaration. Where are the statistics that bear such a testimony concerning the Baptist denomination? Who has made this actual examination, and come to this astounding result?—Now we have statistics, and for their correctness we appeal to the published Minutes of the Associations to which we shall here refer. The total number of persons added by baptism to the churched se composing the Boston Baptist Association (twenty-seven in number) during the last five (Managher, 19 make their confined to the Massachusetts colony was neither confined to the Massachusetts colony was neither confined. ber of persons added by baptism to the churches composing the Boston Baptist Association (twenty-seven in number) during the last five years, is 4370. The total number excluded during the same period, is 254, which is a proportion of less than six per cent! Additions to the Salem Association during the last five years, 2,333. Exclusions, 216—about nine per cent. Additions to the Warren Association, which embraces all the churches in Rhode Island, during the same period, 2,799. Total number excluded, 195—short of seven per cent.—Perhaps however the statistics of last year alone are those to which Mr. C. referred. We will give these then, so far as we have been able to obtain them. The total number of persons added to all the Baptist churches in Massachusetts, in 1842, according to the reports of the Associations, is 4,540. Total number excluded in the same churches the same year, 227—just five per cent! We have the Minutes of 18 other Associations, in

tions must be dismissed, and motives derived other New England States. The total numfrom the future. 2d. A spirit of active enter-prise. A disposition to make the inquiry, year, is 3,983. Total number excluded, 317. How can I make my time, talents, example Here the proportion is about eight per cent.

the Redeemer? 3d. Unbroken unity of action.

Now then, is the church ready? Do we churches of New England is, at the highest and, on her part, the spirit of self-sacrifice? calculation, not more than seven per cent. in Alas, we can get advice from a lawyer for proportion to the number received on profespay-we can get men to engage in any sion of faith. Mr. C. says that in his own ridly enterprise, but very few are ready to denomination it has been from ten to twelve make sacrifice for Christ. Where is the Chris- per cent. And so it is proved, that the "obian, who is diminishing his expenses, or laying his plans to do good to the heathen?

The American Board of Commissioners do ot receive, in the aggregate, as much as is while by the rejection of such measures, and spent in a neighboring city for a single offen-sive article. The average amount given for foreign missions by another denomination is church then is not ready.

But has she a spirit of active enterprise?

Per cent!—And all this defection among Baptists, "notwithstanding any laxity of disciper cent!-And all this defection among What a field is here open for labor! Angels pline that may exist among them." If Mr. would gladly engage in it; but application is made to pastors, and none will leave their the Baptist churches in New England than in charge. Comparatively few students can be the Congregational churches, we will send nduced to study with the missionary enter- him to certain churches of his own denomiprise in view. It is a sad thought, that in all nation, and among others his own, for a little the evangelical denominations of the United evidence on that point. He will find facts as States, there are not fifteen persons now of

the efforts that are being made to divide the but the assection is so puolicly and positively thurches for the accomplishment of what all made, and at the same time is so wide from dimit ought to be done, and which could be the truth, and such a libel upon the large and uch better accomplished if all would put increasing body of Christians to which we houlder to the wheel and co-operate harmo- are attached, that we can neither pass it by, niously together. The church at present is nor treat its author with common editorial like the children of Israel when courtesy. It seems to us that such an act hey were on the banks of the Jordan. She does well deserve the rebuke of Christian s brought out of the wilderness into the full men in all denominations. Mr. Cook is un light. The enemies are also in sight, and one of the editors of the New England are quailing at her approach; yet the church Puritan, and if the religious press is to be seems to be saying, "let us go back into conducted by men who, to gratify mere sectarian spleen, can exhibit such an entire reck-Christian, are you willing?—dare you shrink lessness of the truth—can make the most nck from this enterprise? God will not astounding mis-statements at hap-hazard, and ong continue the opportunity, if neglected. declare them to be the result of a an actual fact is, sacrifices must be made. A deep examination of statistics," alas! for the purity and abiding sense of the declaration, "ye are or the influence of that press, whose integrity not your own, ye are bought with a price," should and honor we are bound to preserve and mind of every one who profess- maintain. If Mr. Cook is able and disposed to es to love God, and stimulate him to thrust explain himself, our readers shall know it. If in his sickle and reap, that he may not only he declines to do this, they shall know that

Roger Williams.

We alluded, in our last, to the Address of Hon. John Quincy Adams at the celebration of ield, N.J. has addressed us a short communities be seen Centennial Anniversary of the Contaction, headed as above, which we have read federation of the New England Colonies, in with unmingled astonishment, and which jus- which he descanted somewhat upon the chartice to the Baptist denomination requires us acter of Roger Williams. The address was one of deep historical interest throughout. Mr. A. gave a sketch of the previous history of each of the colonies which then confederated together,

The existence of four distinct sovereignties

and practise hasty admissions to the church, it has produced next to no injury to our churches and societies. Thus we have had a practical illustration of the conservative tendency of those principles and measures, that the pastity of revivals. It has been found, by actual examination of statistics, that in those denominations in New England, that generally favor the objectionable measures, to wit, the Methodists, Baptists, and Free Will Baptists, just about one half of the present admitted to the church, go out of it by excommunication; and that, notwithstanding any laxity of discipline that may exist among them; while the proportion excommunicated from our churches, has been but from ten to twelve per cent. This difference however is probably owing in part to the different kinds and degrees of doctrinal instruction in the different winds and degrees of doctrinal instruction in the different winds and degrees of doctrinal instruction in the different winds and degrees of doctrinal instruction in the different values (in the church of England, purging the councils of the Church of England, purging of the Massachusetts Colony. He was an eloquent preacher, stiff and self-confident in his opinions. Ingenious in argument, he had be power of impressing his opinions upon others; and he was inflexible in his adherence of four distinct societation associated together by such a spirit, and settled on a territory so small, and all constituting but on a territory so small, and all constituting but on a territory so small, and all constituting but on a territory so small, and all constituting but on a territory so small, and all constituting but on a territory so small, and all constituting sociated together by such a spirit, and settled on a territory so small, and all constituting but on a territory so small, and all constituting but on a territory so small, and all constitution on att motated? If cannot be true, surely. I hope, my dear sir, you may feel at liberty to contradict the statement of Mr. Cooke, so far, at least, as it relates to the Baptist denomination. Yours affectionately, Charles E. Wilson. Haddonfield, N. J. June 6th, 1843.

favorable to the colony. The charter itself, at that time, was in imminent danger from the jealousy which existed in England of a spirit of independence in the colonies; and nothing cauld more clearly indicate their total independence, than the exclusion of the cross from the colonial standard. At the next election, Enducott was left out of the magistracy, and was called to account before the general court, sentenced for a great offence, admonished and disqualified for one year from holding any public office. His judges declined to pass any heavier sentence. Williams, in the further indulgence of his conscientious contentious spirit, required his church to break off all communion with all the churches of New England, declaring that they were all ungrateful, and that all communion with the unregenerate was sin. His church staggered and paused; he gave them warning, that if they did not separate from all contaminating communion with the unregenerate, he would separate from them. (Laughter.) The deed followed the word. This intractible spirit entered his own house. He quarrelled with his wife, for preserving that attachment to that church which he had excommunicated. (Laughter.) Can we own house. He quarrelled with his wife, for preserving that attachment to that church which he had excommunicated. (Laughter.) Can we blame the fathers of the Massachusetts colony blame the fathers of the Massachusetts colony for banishing him? In the annals of religious persecution, is there to be found a martyr more gently dealt with when he had begun the war himself, and maintained his authority, till he was deserted even by the wife of his bosom; and when the utmost punishment was an order for his removal as a nuisance from among them. They would have sent him to England for a trial, but he escaped the pursuit, and after wandering the whole winter among the Indians, whom he attached to him by his reverence for their institutions, he attempted a settlement wandering the whole winter among the indians, whom he attached to him by his reverence for their institutions, he attempted a settlement at Seakonk; but he finally went beyond the bounds of all the chartered colonies to Aquidneyk, and settled on an island which he called Providence. Here it was that he finally obtained, by means of a grant of land from the Indians, that region in the neighborhood of the island; and here he established his own darling principles of religious toleration. From the moment that the Massachusetts colony was relieved of his presence, they never evinced the slightest disposition to persecute him. He even received advice of Gen. Winthrop, in a private letter, to treat with the Indians on Narragansett Bay: and Edward Winslow from the Plymouth company visited him, and put a piece of gold in the hands of his wife. In the Pequito war of 1637, he was employed to negotiate, on the part of the Massachusetts colony, a lengue offensive and defensive with the Natragansett Indians, who formerly owned the settlement of Roger Williams at Providence, and whose sachems Canonicus and Miantoniwoh had given him a deed. whose sachems Canonicus and Miantoniwoh had given him a deed. The whole territory, which given him a deed. The whole terrory, constituted the grant of William Coddington, including the island of Aquidneyk, was thence, and for all future time, known by the honorable name of Rhode Island. Its first governmen

including the island of Aquidneyk, was thence, and for all future time, known by the honorable name of Rhode Island. Its first government was formed by the Long Parliament, and thence it was deeply tinged with their aristocracy. It next received a charter from Charles the Second, which constituted its form of government until the recent fearful political revolution, by which it became modified into a democracy, and received an enlarged existence as a member of the great American Union. In the formation of the New England Union, Rhode Island solicited admission, but she was refused, unless she would become a portion of the colony of Plymouth. This she declined, and the Union consisted of four separate independent communities. In a great measure, this quickening spirit of equal rights, freedom of thought and action, led to the formation of the great union of North America, and its spirit is expressed in the motto of the coat of arms of Pennsylvania—"Virtue, Liberty and Independence,"—in that of her neighboring sister New York, whose device is the Rising Sun, with the inspiring motto, "Excelsior,"—and that of Massachusetts, which, as if mindful of the whole history of her existence from the time the May Flower was tempest-tossed, to the consummation of her new social compact, has borrowed the profound thought of Sidney—"Ensis petit placidam, sub libertate quietem,"—the only end worthy of the nature of man, is the struggle for liberty or the enjoyment of peace!"

The Confederation which we are this day assembled to celebrate, was formed two hundred years ago between the four New England Colones of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven. The articles of confederation were dated the 29th of May, 1444, 1448, 1448, 1448, 1449, 144

Voted that the above be published in the commissioners from the Plymouth colonies, were Edward Winslow and Mr. Collier, who had power only to treat, but not to determine. They deferred the signing of the articles till they came home; but soon after they were confirmed by their General Court, in common with the rest. Though the Confederation itself originated in this colony, it had been proposed in another. The particles were ratified on the 28th of August, by an order of the General Court, and afterwards by the townships, in September. The parties to the Confederation were four, Massachusetts, New Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven.

We shall not be so rash as to attempt a criticism on the remarks of the venerable Ex-President, but we may without impropriety express a single sentiment suggested by the phrase "conscientious contentious." We doubt whether it is possible for a man to adhere firmly townships, in the conscientious contentious, from those who are pleased to disagree with him. And in some sense, the charge would be true. The apostle Paul was a conscientious contentious man; and exity of the faith once delivered to the saints. Roger Williams was man and Christian enough to obey that apostolie injunction. To advocate the truth when others pursue the wrong—will place any man in a hostile position toward his fellowmen, and if he does not ignobly relinquish the context, they will give him more credit for being contentious than for being conscientious contentious was altogether wrong. Rather, we would admithin right, at least in a certain important sense, and they we should not say that the Ex-President was altogether wrong. Rather, we would admithin right, at least in a certain important sense, the charge of the desired to the saints. Roger Williams that he was a "conscientious contentious" man. That he was quarrelone or contentious in the bad sense of that term, we alto the context, they will give him more credit for being contentious than for being contention toward him right, at least in a certain impo dependent Christian man should contend, for what he firmly believed, and felt it his duty to maintain, was the very thing which made him great, and honorable, and useful. Conscientious men we have always had, and we have them at this day in great numbers, but few of them at this day in great numbers, but few of them will stand up boldly to defend the right, and what benefit does the world receive from their conscientiousness? What has distinguished John Quincy Adams above other statesmen of his time? What has been his course in Congress during the last five years? If Roger Williams was "the very impersonation of this conscientious contentious spirit," what is the Ex-President himself—a man who, almost beyond a parallel, as every school boy knows, has corned to follow in the track of the multitude? Roger Williams, like all other great men, had his imperfections. But we know not—we never can estimate, how deeply the world is indebted to him for maintaining, in the face of public contempt and legalized persocution, the great principle of religious freedom. And this the world has acknowledged. Few names envolved to him for maintaining, in the face of public contempt and legalized persocution, the great principle of religious freedom. And this the world has acknowledged. Few names envolved to him for maintaining, in the face of public contempt and legalized persocution, the great principle of religious freedom. And this the world has acknowledged. Few names envolved to him for maintaining, in the face of public contempt and legalized persocution, the great principle of religious freedom. And this the world has acknowledged. Few names envolved to him for maintaining, in the face of public contempt and legalized persocution, the great principle of religious freedom. And this the world has acknowledged. Few names envolved to him for maintaining, in the face of public contempt and legalized persocution, the great principle of religious freedom. So the manifested neither desired neither desired neither desired neither de

Rose in the tempest's face, Whose praises swelled the bass Of ocean's runr. He, when old despots swayed There, broad and deep The bulwark of all lands, The Lagrany, thy hands,

He, in this western clime, Example to all time Gave, of true law; Confirmed by nature's light Fixed by man's equal right And to keen Europe's sight Without a flaw.

The Puritum is dead! Nis grave is with us seen,
'Neath summer's gorgeous green,
And autumn's golden sheen,

His monument these homes, Science and teeming art, And being's better part, The happy human heart-H is deeds declar

WE are his children ! we Sprang from that glorious tree, Whose healthful root The frosts and heats defied, Whose trunk towers up in prde, Setter than mines of gold

Which he has given; The birthright of the free To children's children, we Bequeath, so may they be Favorites of heaven! Who to himself takes shame,

Linked to the heart. God biess the Puritan!
Shall not the world of man
Echo the cry?
Yes, and his fame shall spread
While truth, he from the dead
Exalted, lifts its head,
NEVER TO DIR!
June, 1843.

Roston, June, 1843.

Church Action.

The Baptist Church in North Oxford have passed the following preamble and resolu

Whereas the silence of the church at the

Whereas the silence of the church at the North, on the subject of slavery, is construed by the church at the South into an argument in favor of that institution, therefore, Resolved, That we regard slavery as it exist in the United States as a very great evil and a sin—as a most palpable violation of the inalienable rights of men, and opposed to the spirit and precepts of the gospel. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Voted that the above be published in the Christian Reflector.

Christian Reflector.
Per order, and in behalf of the Baptist
Church.

Martin Booner, Ch. Clerk.

the system has realize these an abstract of the heads; -- Preventing E friends of the s that evil commis shown,—1. Warden, in wh ture and disci

JUNE 14.

Prison

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ABSTRACT OF

The Report

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Jan. 1, 1842,

whole numb

The full white pris spectors at than any say, in the the two pr the system 1837 to 1 cent, whil satisfaction to all parties-to slave-holders as

well as others. If I join a company of land-

pirates-which term I use for illustration and

not for comparison-and with them engage in

seem to approve of the enslaving of human

have re-affirmed their "neutrality" gives me

step of the Board will be the cause of the entire

withdrawal of the South; for the South regard

"neutrality" as opposition to them. And it is

probable, as a final result, that the treasury of

The process by which I was led to believe a

L. CAREY STEVENS.

For the Christian Reflector.

New Sharon, Me., May, 1843.

Stockbridge.

them, to learn of her recent prosperity in

We had previously no Baptist church in

sisters, it was unanimously resolved that they be recognized as an independent body. At

an appointed time an appropriate sermon was

preached to the church by Rev. Mr. Hatch.

from 1 Cor. 3: 19,-" Ye are Got building."

On the 23d of Feb. Br. LEWIS SELLECK

NO. 24. his reward.

praises of ature. And an Reflector.

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May 25, 1843, he inscription he rural come-own of the last he befitting the is cut off in its by the gloom of so of transient d in the dawn

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in America. Penitentiary, and from other official documents, to show, in the first place, that benefi-

friends of the system did expect and promise entire expenses; and the Inspectors, in their that evil communication would be prevented, 4th report, gave it as their opinion that whenis shown,-1. By the early reports of the ever the prison was fully occupied, a revenue Warden, in which he declares that the struc- would arise from the labor of the convicts. ture and discipline of the Penitentiary have On the other hand, the Inspectors say, in completely accomplished the great desidera- 1835, that the avails of the convicts' tum of preventing all intercourse among the was not sufficient for their support; in 1837, prisoners, conversation and acquaintance that the manufacturing operations of the preprisoners, conversation and a prisoner rendered impracticable—and no instance of such communication having been loss; and in 1838, that the institution was unknown. 2. By the message of Gov. Wolf, in 1832, which declares that the prisoners And there was paid from the State treasury work to more advantage, having no oppor- to the Eastern Penitentiary, in 1838 and tunity for forming an acquaintance with each 1839, the sum of \$52,686 71. other, no contamination taking place, &c. 3. By a statement in a pamphlet, published in Philadelphia also expressed fears and pre-1833, by the Prison Society of Philadelphia, dictions, that the prisons on the Auburn plan that repeated attempts to converse by two would not support themselves.

might communicate with each other.

pursued as in reference to the former point.

American prisons.

The Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, in nature and discipline of the establishment.

Warden, in 1832, states that of 142 prisoners, Penitentiary. In 1833, the Warden says that at night (or sleeping in separate beds under of 77 received the previous year, 9 were on constant supervision) and labor in shops by second conviction, 5 on the third, and 2 on the day. sixth-none, however, previously in that prison. In 1834, the Warden reports 3 returned to the prison, recommitted, and of those received in 1836, he says, 6 had been in that The advocates of the doctrine of the second prison before. In their 9th report, the Inspec- advent in 1843, boast of having several differtors say, that 11 of the 19 prisoners recom-mitted the previous year had been repeatedly of Daniel, all of which unite in fixing the inmates of the Walnut street Prison. In their event in the present year. This show of ar-10th report, 1838, the Inspectors say that of gument is quite imposing, and with many 23 re-convictions, 15 were old offenders, presons comes with all the authority of tenants of other prisons. In 1830, there were demonstration. In addition to these num 35 recommitments, 26 old convicts, some of proofs from prophecy, chronology, and hiswhom had served sentences four or five times tory, many independent proofs have been in the Walnut street and other prisons. In announced from time to time, such as the 1840, 13 of those discharged from the Eastern reported mortality of the "sycamores," alias, Penitentiary were recommitted. And by the buttonwoods, last year, which Mr. Miller report of the Inspectors for the year ending Jan. 1, 1842, it appears, that out of 1480, the as if in mockery of his prophetic illuminawhole number of prisoners received from the tion, have since come to life; the earthquake at first, 460 had been in that or other prisons Cape Hatien, appearances in the sun and stars, from 2 to 9 times.

Effects on Health and Life.—The Warden, was the lucifer match to burn up this world of in 1830, the Inspector, in 1831, and the Gov-ernor and Physician in 1832, all expressed These arguments have each made their the opinion that the practical operation of the converts. But there is still another class of institution is not injurious to the physical persons who do not choose to be moved by powers of the prisoners, and that the ceaths arguments addressed either to faith, reason, which had taken place did not throw a doubt on the propriety or humanity of the system. The Physician, in 1833, asserted that the pe- than a peculiar kind of inspiration. They do culiar mode of confinement, so far from being not claim to be prophets-they repudiate that injurious to the health, was found to be bene- view of the case in the strongest terms,-yet

spectors state, that the mortality was greater of the second advent near; and how can they than any preceding year. They however be mistaken? on the Auburn plan has been 2 per cent.

For the Christian Reflector. Effects on the Mind .- The Warden, in 1830, and a pamphlet published by the Philadel-Prison Discipline Society. phia Prison Society in 1834, unhesitatingly ABSTRACT OF THE 18TH ANNUAL REPORT. declared the conviction that the system of so The Report goes at length into the proof tellects of those confined. There is some that the Pennsylvania System has failed to an- reason, however, to believe that the early swer the expections and promises of its early friends of the solitary system had some mis-

friends, in several particulars, namely: in givings on this point. preventing evil communication; in deterring In 1837, evidence began to appear in the from crime and preventing recommitments; in regard to its effects on health and life; nation, &c., which showed a state of things in regard to its effects on the mind; in regard never before known in the United States, to self-support; and in regard to its extension among an equal number of prisoners. Fo five years, 1837-1841, the Physician's reports Under each of these heads evidence is pre- show ninety cases of mental disorder, the avsented, from the reports of the Inspectors,
Wardens and Physicians of the Philadelphia

Self-support.-The Warden, in his reports cial effects were anticipated from the system of 1829 and 1830, expressed a sanguine be-by its early friends, in all the above respects; lief, that the system would be found to afford and in the next place, that the operation of the system has in every particular failed to realize these anticipations. We give a brief abstract of the argument under the several heads;— Preventing Evil Communication.—That the prison, when fully organized, would defray its

The early friends of the solitary system in

parties in adjoining cells had utterly failed.

That the system has failed to answer these

Whereas official documents show that the Auburn prison, from 1828 to 1841, produced, Whereas official documents show that the expectations and promises, is shown,-1. By above all expenses, \$69,460 59-the new prison a minority report of a committee of the Legis- at Weathersfield, from 1827 to 1842, \$78,699-1835, stating that in consequence of 87,-the prison at Sing Sing, from 1833 to 1842, a defect in the construction of the sewer or \$119,527 24—the Charlestown Prison, from privy pipes, prisoners had been able to comsicate with each other, so as to concert a lumbus, Ohio, from 1835 to 1842, \$124,963 78. general insurrection. 2. By a report of the Thus these five prisons, on the Auburn plan, Legislative committee, in 1837, respecting the have earned, since 1827, above all expenses, Penitentiary at Pittsburg, in which they state, as the result of a scrutinizing inquiry, that the while it is believed, from the fact before mendefects in the construction of the prison pre- tioned, that in two years of the time the sum vented in a great measure the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit almost tiary in Philadelphia, out of the State Treasunlimited communication between the in- ury; that that institution has cost the public in mates. 3. By the report of the Warden of the 14 years, from the State and county treasu-Philadelphia Penitentiary, 1839, stating that an ries, 320,000 dollars for current expenses, to alteration in one of the blocks had rendered support less than 500 convicts.

it impossible for the prisoners to communicate, as they formerly did, through the small crevice by the side of the pipe conveying hot the part of the early friends of the Pennsylvawater. 4. By the testimony of the master of nia system, that it would extend in this and ase of Correction at South Boston, who other lands; but an impression has gone visited the new Penitentiary in Philadelphia, abroad that these expectations have been rein 1838, and who stated that there were alized in America. Mr. Fragier, an advocate several different ways in which the prisoners of the French system of prison discipline, wrote a prize essay in 1838, in which h Deterring from Crime and Preventing Recom- speaks of the Pennsylvania system as having milments.-The same course of argument is been adopted in the greater number of the

their early reports, state that great terror was almost a total inisapprehension, and prove impressed upon the minds of the community that the expectations of the early friends of by the institution, and that it was carefully the solitary system, in regard to its extension ascertained that knowing rogues had avoided in this country, have not been realized. In committing offences which would subject 1838, there were but three State Prisons in them to its discipline. The Warden, in 1831, the United States-two in Pennsylvania, and stated that of the whole number which had one in New Jersey,-on the Pennsylvania been discharged, (15) they had received an plan; while within a few years previous the unfavorable account of but one; and he had Auburn plan had been adopted in New shown a disposition to avoid the prison here- Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecafter. The Governor in his message, in 1832, ticut, New York, Maryland, District of Cospoke of the fact that not a single convict lumbia, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Illinois, discharged from the prison had ever been refurned to it, as bearing strong testimony in State in America has adopted the separate favor of its discipline. The Inspectors, in system, with the exception of Rhode Island, 1832, say, concerning the discharged, that where already it has been abandoned, 6 out of the term which they spent in their lonely 37 prisoners having become deranged; while cell has made such an impression as to in-duce them to bid a long farewell to the Indiana, Michigan and Maine have adopted State. The Warden, in 1832, attributes a the Auburn system. A few Houses of Cordiminution of prisoners to the knowledge rection and County Prisons have been built that the community of thieves had of the in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and one in that may exist, are charity schools. New York city, and one is projected in Ken- The American Sunday School Un That these expectations and promises have tucky, on the Pennsylvania plan; while the serves a larger share of patronage from the commenced about the first of January last, not been realized, appears as follows. The Auburn plan has been extended and is extending to County Prisons, and Houses of the whole number which had been received Correction more generally in the Northern, from the first, 32 were known to be old offend. Middle, Southern and Western States. Housers, although as yet none had been recommitted who had been discharged from the Eastern ica, are all on the plan of solitary confinement

Millerism proved.

and above all, the comit, which certainly

they say that they have been taught the The failure of the system, in this respect, doctrine by the Spirit of God, and that they appears by the reports of the Physician, who know God requires them to believe it. They are 1836 and 1837 gives the deaths among the not man-made Millerites—why they have white prisoners, 3 per cent. and the colored scarcely read a second advent publication, hetween 6 and 7 per cent. In 1838, the In- and yet they have attained to the knowledge

say, in the same report, that the mortality of the two previous years is not to be charged to which is too good to be lost. It was reported the system of solitary confinement. From 1837 to 1841, the deaths were nearly 5 per cent., while the average mortality in prisons of the truth of Millerism, the advocates of that doctrine must be gratified to see it in print

A certain farmer was much tried in mind in and the slave-holding South continue together regard to the truth of Millerism; till at last, after praying over it a great while, he concluded to submit it to the Lord, and to pray If there was any thing wrong at that memorable that the Lord would give him some sign, to Convention, I put it down as the necessary and settle the question for him. Soon after he went to market with a load of hay, and on weighing it off;—lo! and behold!! his load of hay weighed exectly 1843 pounds!!! This settled the question with him. The world is to come to an end in 1843. And this is, in act, the best proof which has yet appeared of Mr. Miller's theory.

[From our Correspondent.]

Central Union Association. This body held its late anniversary with the a work of mercy, I should expect to work in a Radnor Baptist Church, Pa., on the 30th and way that would be satisfactory to them. Cer-31st of May. Br. Pennypacker, Esq., of tainly it is the last thing I should ever think Westchester, was chosen Moderator, and Br. Hobert, of Radnor, Clerk. The introductory sermon was preached by Br. Allison, of Vincent and the misler was the sermon was preached by Br. Allison, of proceeds of the could be allowed co-operation with them, and yet be everlastingly finding fault with them because their contributions were the proceeds of the could be allowed. Vincent, and the missionary sermon by Br. Semple of Harrisburg. The circular letter Semple of Harrisburg. The circular letter was written by Br. Smith, of Frankford. About 450 were added by baptism to the churches during the associational year. The next anniversary will be held with the Holmesburg Church. The subject of slavery Holmesburg Church. The subject of slavery North, who were disposed to continue with was discussed at some length in a very good spirit; and although no direct action on the spirit; and although no direct action
subject was taken, yet a vote that was passed,
these things seem to me to have been the
conclusively showed, that a majority of the lelegates were decidedly anti-slavery in their holders, and as good results as any reasonable views. Br. Aaron, of Norristown, recom-man ought to look for. Hence, when I wrote mended the Reflector to the Association, and my articles in favor of a new organization, I offered to receive subscriptions for it. The did not, I could not, urge it on account of "the meeting throughout was very harmonious, and the brethren separated with good feeling, rather on account of the essential sin, which and with increased zeal, no doubt, in the there is in doing any thing in such a way as to cause of their Redeemer.

From our Correspondent. American Sunday School Union.

The Nineteenth Anniversary of this body was held on the 23d of May, in the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. The services commenced with singing an appropriate hymn, selected for the occasion, luted with the "price of blood." Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Shultz of the Moravian Church. The venerable President, and Church. The venerable President, and I first inquired whether, according to the Bible, abstract of the annual report was read by Mr. a connection with the workers of iniquity is Packard, one of the Secretaries. The amount right; and secondly, whether the history of received into the Treasury during the year modern missions from 1734, when the Moravians from all sources, was something over \$68,000. commenced at Greenland, down to the present The most of this however was realized from time, exhibits a marked difference in the amount the sale of books, only a little over \$12,000 of divine favor bestowed upon those missions The meeting was addressed by Dr. Tyng, of

the Episcopal Church, and Br. Beecher, of have been planted and sustained by the fruits of Cincinnati, of the Presbyterian Church, (new this wicked system. The Bible alone I found school); by Rev. Mr. Peck, of the Baptist plain enough for any unprejudiced mind; but Church, and Rev. Mr. Higgins, of the Methodist Church; and also by Mr. Leland, of the a most lucid commentary upon it. Hencefor-Presbyterian Church, (old school.) Some of ward, there was not the shadow of a doubt in addresses were very good, and were my mind, that the church which would labor to listened to with fixed attention on the part save the heathen, should do it without conniv of the large audience assembled. Dr. Tyng, ance at a species of iniquity, that sends as who was sent by the Union, last year, as a many heathen to hell in one year, as all Chris delegate to England, said we were far before tendom have rescued from its dangers within the English in our Sunday schools and also the last five years. Conviction of this truth in our primary. Sunday schools there, he produced conviction that the Baptist mission stated, were not designed for the benefit of system should be entirely and forever divorced the children of the higher classes of society, but for the children of the poor. But in the United States these schools were open for the benefit of the children of every class, and benefit of the children of every class, and here the children of the rich and the poor meet upon one common level. The Dr. Anti-slavery Convention at Boston, in May, further said, that our primary schools were far superior to those of England; and that Convention, and acted in favor of a new organome of the children of our common schools ization. Moreover, I know it to be the ground knew more of the geography of Great Britain, which many others have occupied and still then did some members of Parliament, of the geography of the United States. In hearing to it, in the hope that some good brother will, ne of these members speak in debate, allu- if it can be done, show that the ground is wrong, on was made to this country. The Missis- and enable me to go on with brethren Colver, sippi river was represented as extending Green, &c., in support of the old Board. from the Gulf of Mexico, to the great lakes, and running into the borders of the British Provinces. If my memory serves me correctly, the Dr. said there were no free schools in England sustained by the commonwealth, as Revival and Ordination in West there are in this country; and consequently, great numbers of the children of the poor grow up without realizing any advantages from the primary schools. The free schools friends of Zion, nor wholly uninteresting to

Christian public than it receives. While each denomination may make provision for its own grace, and continued nearly three months, children, how are the wants of the children during which time, God displayed his matcho be met, not found within the bounds of less power and abounding grace in the salvaither? The Union must meet these wants, tion of undying souls in a manner perfectly if they are met at all. And according to the compatible with the nature of his being, and statement of Rev. Mr. Peck, there is a very large number of children in the Valley of the Mississippi, that do not belong to either of the this place. There were a few brethren and Christian denominations, and if these children sisters in this vicinity living at a distance are not supplied with Sunday school books from each other, and after due deliberation, by the Union, they must remain destitute of these (nineteen in number) determined to call ch books. For some cause or other, there a council for the purpose of organizing thems not the same degree of interest taken in this selves into this solemn and interesting capapenevolent institution, that was some years city. A council convened for this purpose cince. Neither of the General Assemblies Feb. 8th, 1843. After a careful examination suspended business during the anniversary of the articles of faith of these brethren and

June 7th, 1843

Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR,-Numerous and pressing en-Mr. EDITOR,—Numerous and pressing to On the 25d of Feb. Dr. Lewis Sellera yagements prevented my attendance at the late was ordained to the pastoral charge of anniversary of the American Baptist Anti-Slather Church. The sermon was preached by very Convention held in your city. Since Rev. J. E. LaGrange. Ordaining prayer by reading in the Reflector of the 10th inst., an account of what was done on that occasion, I have determined to submit to you for publication the following remarks.

During the winter and spring of 1842, in common with other brethren, I expressed my views fully in the Reflector, upon the importance of a new missionary organization. In all that services were deeply interesting, and a hea-

f a new missionary organization. In all that services were deeply interesting, and a hea-I said, I did not urge that we need a new organ- venly spirit seemed to pervade both the zation, on account of what was done at Balti- church and congregation. The following more, at the Triennial Convention in the spring of 1841. I did not think then, nor do I think with Christ by baptism. This was a season now, that those "proceedings" furnish so much of peculiar interest and solemnity, and we reason for dissatisfaction as some beloved breth- trust rendered salutary in many respects. We ren have seemed to suppose. If it was right have enjoyed a number of baptismal seasons for Northern brethren to be connected with since that time, making in all between thirty Baptists at the South in a missionary, or any and forty. A number have united by letter, other religious organization, I cannot see how making our present number sixty-five.

We trust there is an increasingly interest. would yield nothing to the demands of the latter. This would be something entirely "new church, and we are walking together in the under the sun." The policy has long been for faith and fellowship of the gospel. We are the South to demand, and for the North to determined by the grace of God to sustain yield; and why should any thing different have this interest. We can say, notwithstanding the great obstacles that are thrown in our the great obstacles that are thrown in our always understood, that the different members way, the great object to be attained makes of a partnership shall, to the utmost practicable every opposing object comparatively small. extent,—as long as that partnership continues
—show a disposition to compromise and conciliation. As long, therefore, as the free North

[Zlon's Watchmen and Baptist Register are requested to copy.]

The Editor's Cable.

G. Whittier. Boston: Wm. D. Ticknor, 1843. excellent poetry, and some stanzas that will one of deep interest and great encourage

THE FAMILY OF BETHANY: or Meditations on the Eleventh Chapter of the Gospel according to St. John. By L. Bonnet, late one of the Chaplains of the French Church in the Chaptains of the French Church in the Chaptains of the French Church in the Chaptains of the Society, on the original anti-slaments of the Society, on the original anti-slaments of the Society, on the original anti-slaments of the Society on the original anti-slaments of the oppressed.

cinating and inspiring, as can well be conforget the bondman." ceived. It seems like a stream of sweet waters gushing from an overflowing fountain. At the same time, the work is eminently simple and Call for an Anti-Slavery Convention. practical. This is the first American, from the A convention of ministers and lay members eigth London edition.

This is a continuous account of the most remarkable and affecting scenes in English history. It was prepared with great care by the London Religious Tract Society, and is now re-printed without abridgement. The publishers say that no similar work has obtained a more extensive. This is a continuous account of the most re circulation in Great Britain. It contains 288 adoption of such measures, within their respec-pages 18mo., and may be bought for 25 cents. tive spheres of labor and influence, as shall tend beings. Of course, the fact that the Board little or no relief. I do, indeed, think that this

that subject, or fond of curious and ancient o'clock, A. M .- Chr. Sec. ritings, it will be a very acceptable publica-

T. H. CARTER & Co., have sent us Part 6 "Marco Paul's Adventures in Pursuit of

from all connection with slavery; and, therefore,

an unusual number of communications on our outside—some on the last page. Let them not be overlooked.—The Report of the Prison Discipline Society is published at the request of the highly conversed to the southern part of the clipt in the clipt in the southern part of the clipt in the southern part of the clipt in the Saviour who will say to his chosen friends,
"I was in prison, and ye came unto me."—
The spirit of Dr. Wayland's sermon, delivered on the evening of the 1st inst. at Bowdoin Square Church, will be found among the editorials.—The communication of L. must be understood as reflecting only upon those who have embraced the notions of Mr. Miller, without personal examination of Scripture

Mellings. So goes Boston ahead!"

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Board of Aldermen voted on Tuesday, that the City Government meet the President of the United States at the line of the city on the United States at the line of the city on the understood as reflecting only upon those who have embraced the notions of Mr. Miller, without personal examination of Scripture without personal examination of Scripture testimony; who have suffered themselves to be carried about by a mere wind of doctrine, knowing neither why they had started or whither they went. The communication of L. C. Stevens was doubtless intended for publication before the anniversaries, but was not received in season. We regret that we not received in season. We regret that we not received in season. We regret that we legation.

gious services. Address by the pastor, Rev. J. Jennings. Prayer by Rev. S. B. Swaim, pastor of the 1st Church. Two appropriate hymns were sung, written by Charles Thurber, Esq. We will publish them in our next. A deposit of appropriate articles was made under the stone. The house is located on Pleasant Street, is to be of brick 75 by 62 feet, with a vestry, Sabbath school room, dressing the Money.—The rates of interest still have a

Pleasant Street, is to be of brick 75 by 62 feet, with a vestry, Sabhath school room, dressing room, pump room, wood room &c, in the basement. Its cost, when completed, including the land, will be about \$11,000.

Texas.—The deepest interest is felt by thousands in this community on the subject of the abolition of slavery in Texas. It is the opinion of many that this glorious consummation may be confidently expected, and this at an early period. Let it be achieved, and hundreds of enterprising young men in Massachusetts, many who are invalids in this climate, and many stimulated only by the desire for a new, wide, and glorious field of exertion, will be almost instantly on their way to that land of fertility and beauty. Nothing is plainer than that Texas would be profited beyond calculation by adopting this measure. And slavery

in our own "free and happy" country could not long survive its abolition in that.

MASSACHUSETTS ABOLITION SOCIETY .- The This is an elegant volume, containing much late anniversary meeting of this Society was well compare with the finest strains into which the English language has ever been wrought. Whittier's poetry is eminently spirit-stirring. Whittier's poetry is eminently spirit-stirring. was present, says that several addresses were It abounds with impassioned appeal and strong rebuke, and is always on the side of virtue and made, and facts stated which had recently heaven. All who are familiar with it, and who come to light, showing the feeling which is cherish the affectionate and philanthropic spirit prevailing on the subject of enancipation in of its author, will be eager to possess this country and Texas, calculated to encourage the heart and animate the hopes of the

London. With an introductory Essay, by the Rev. Hugh White. New York: Robert Carter. Boston: for sale by Gould, Kendall & sympathy for the slave, and adopting measures kev. Hugh white. Are the state of the state & Co., 1 Cornhill. 256 pp. 18mo.

This volume is deeply interesting—a sweet ures of those, who, in their enmity to the and pleasing theme to a religious mind, pursued church and ministry, spend the greater part with a congenial temper and with an ardor as of their time denouncing them, and seem to

of the various denominations of churches in

THE DAYS OF QUEEN MARY. With engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers. Boston: Saxton, Pierce & Co.

1. Of a free and friendly discussion of ques-

no similar work has obtained a more extensive these subjects, and if possible, of uniting in the

THE KEYES OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN, to advance the great cause of universal eman-THE KEYES OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN, and Power thereof, according to the VVord of God. By that Learned and Judicious Divine, Mr. John Cotton, Teacher of the Church at Boston, in New England, Tending to reconcile some present differences about distipline. Published by Tho. Goodwin. Philip Nye. London, Printed by M. Simmons for Henry Overton, and are to be sold at his shop entering into Popes-head Alley, out of Lombard-street. 1644. Boston: reprinted by Tappan & Dennet, 1843.

printed by Tappan & Dennet, 1843.

This is a volume on Congregationalism, in and in the churches, who are friendly to any hich the ancient spelling, punctuation and kind of discussion and action on this subject, to tyle are carefully preserved, as a curiosity. It convene for the purpose above specified, at Farvery learned, and to persons interested in mington, on Thursday, the 15th of June, at 10

Secular Intelligence.

T. H. CARTER & Co., have sent us Part 6
of "Marco Paul's Adventures in Pursuit of
Knowledge," by Jacob Abbott, price 12 1-2
cents. This part completes the volume on
Boston.

Baptist Church at Fitchburg,
Ba. Graves,—As it is always chering to
the friends of Zion to hear of her prosperity,
allow me to say that I have visited few
churches in New England that appears to be
in a more prosperous condition than the
church at Fitchburg, under the pastoral care
of our esteemed Br. Tracy. They have enjoyed a very precious and powerful revival
during the past winter and spring. I had the
the pleasure of spending the last Lord's day
with them, and of presenting the claims of
the A. and F. B. Society, to which was made
a cheerful and liberal response. Br. Tracy

with them, and of presenting the claims of the A. and F. B. Society, to which was made a cheerful and liberal response. Br. Tracy baptized yesterday seven happy disciples, making seventy-three in all since the commencement of this year; among them a merchant of the first respectability in the place, who had been a member of a Congregational church fifteen years. A colored man and his two daughters, also were baptized. Verily, God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted of him, since he has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell upon the earth. Yours truly,

H. Seaver, Agt. A. & F. B. S.

Contents of this Number of our Paper.

—We have been compelled, on account of a superabundance of original matter, to insert an unusual number of communications on our ourselles—soune, our the last mander of the Society to the superabundance of original matter, to insert an unusual number of communications on our outsides—soune, our the last mander of the Society to deal the passage of the Delaware, and the battles of Brandwine and Trenton. Old Cary was known and respected by every citizen of this place—he loved the memory of his patriotic master, and as an humble mark of real truly parade, wore an old shad-bellied uniform coat, and a three cornered hat with a huge cockade, which he said Washington gave him. On those occasions the boya used to collect around him, but his venerable appearance disarmed them of all thoughts of mischief, and he was always allowed the hon-rable privilege of hobbling in the rear of the military, under whose protection he generally

Prison Discipline Society is published at the request of the highly esteemed Secretary, Mr. Dwight, for whose use a quantity of extra copies of the paper will be printed. It is a comment of great interest and value, and will receive the special attention of all who sympathize in the spirit of a Howard, or of that Saviour who will say to his chosen friends, "I was in prison, and we came unto ma."

The source while in the southern part of the city the numbers and the magnitude of the new buildings now in progress, exceed any thing we remember of Boston. That section of the city we refer to was under water ten years ago, and sout ships lay where now stand the wagnificent United States Hotel, surpathize in the spirit of a Howard, or of that Saviour who will say to his chosen friends, "I was in prison, and we came unto ma."

The TEMERANCE MEETING IN JUST Published, THE TEMPERANCE MEETING IN THE TEMPERANCE SHEETING IN THE TEMPERANC

are obliged to lay over other original articles
—some for the second time.

Some for the second time.

Corner Stone of a house of worship for the 2d Baptist Church in Worcester was laid on the morning of the 8th inst. with appropriate religious services. Address by the pastor, Rev. J. Jennings. Prayer by Rev. S. B. Swaim,

Sons or New ENGLAND .- The Journal of Commerce says that a beautiful badge has been prepared for the Yankees who go home to Bunker Hill calebration. In the centre are the arms of New York. Over themBUNKER HILL

C. E. E. B. A. T. 10 N. June 17, 1843.

NEW YORK SONS OF NEW ENGLAND.

The Directors of the Boston and Providence Rail road have passed a vote to reduce the price of fare on the road, on the 17th, one third from the sunsil rate.

AUDUBON .- Dr. Smith, of Baltim ceived a letter from this distinguished nat-uralist, dated "on Vermillion River, 1100 miles above St. Louis, May 18, 1843," which states that the party are all well, in excellent spirits, and that they have procured specimens of several now quadrupeds and birds.

A gentleman of this city, a Massachusetts delegate, who attended the great Harrison Convention in Baltimore, on the 4th of May 1540, lost his trunk containing a large quantity of clothes, on his journey thither. From that time up to Thursday last, he could hear nothing of the trunk. About Thursday, the identical trunk with not an article disturbed or injured, was left at his store. It has been lying for more than three years in the depot of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Rail Road, at Philadelphia.

The time of helding the Companyment at

The time of holding the Commencement at Amherat College, has been changed from the forth Wedneaday in July, to the second Thursday in August, which will this year fall on the teath-

A man named Robinson was arrested a few days since in Payson precinct, Illinois, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. In search-ing him they found upon his person letters from six wires, all living, whom he has married in different parts of the country.

The Governor of Alabama has appointed the hird Friday in June as a day of fasting, ha-niliation and prayer, that the State and the Juion may be relieved of their pecuniary em-

The cotton factory grist and saw-mills of Mr. Elisha Jenks, in South Adams, were des-troyed by fire on Sunday night last. Loss \$15,000, insurance \$5000.

A new vein of gold ore has been discovered on the place of Gen. Eckols, near Augusta. (Ga.) which promises to be profitable.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 121 to 50, have rejected the bill to bolish capital punishment.

There is now living near Georgetown, (D. C.) a lady aged near one hundred years, who is the only person in the district, that can and has said, 'Arise daughter—go and see your daughter—for your daughter's daughter has a laughter."

A. AND F. BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
The Executive Board of this Society are requested to
meet at No. 42 Harvard street on to-morrow afternoon,
Thursday, June 15th, at 4 o'clock, for special business. D. The Secretary of the Massachusette Baptis Convention wishes to receive a copy of the Munice of the following Associations for 1842. Frankin, Berkeld, Westleid, Starbridge. Direct to Rev. Win. H. Shaller, Brookline.

Marriages.

In this city, Sunday evening, in the Baldwin Place hurch, by Kev. Mr. Stow, Mr. Abner B. Loring to Miss Church, by Rev. Mr. 150w, arr. Abuse is a same go Sophronia S. Cartis.
In this city, by Rav. Mr. Cushman, Mr. Monros J. Bhat-tuck, to Miss Elfanbeth Knott, both of Roston. On the 6th inst. Mr. Erastus Thempson, of Hopkinton, to Miss Catha-riae W. Oakes of this city.
W. Davis to Miss Rannah J. Minten.
Rr. Brother Mr. Davis to Miss Rannah J. Mr. Charles Mr. Broth, of Charlestown, to Miss Eliza M., dupther of Mr. William Bell, of Beston. In this city, by,Rev. Mr. Aikin, Mr. Charles Dennet, of he firm of Tappan & Dennet, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Nathaniel Willis. In Hingham, on Sunday, the 4th inst, by Rev. Sereno owe, Mr. Edward Lincoln to Muss Elizabeth J. Souther. oth of H.

In Burlington, Mr. Edward Walker, Ji. 5 outher,
In Burlington, Mr. Edward Walker, Ji. 6 the firm of
lobbins & Walker, of Boston, to Miss Rachel, only
aughter of Nathan Simonds, Esq. of B.

In Needham, Andrew J. Locke, Esq. of Charlestown,
Miss Susan D. Ware.
In Bosford, Mr. Samuel H. Batchelder to Miss Caroline
. Feshody.

Deaths.

In this city, of pulmonary disease, Passed Midshipman John Brooks, U. S. N., 23, son of the late Col. A. S., Brooks, U. S. Army, Mary Susanna Holman, daughter of Mr. Robert M. Copeland, 13 1-2 years. In Marbitchad, Mr. Asa. Blaney, 76.

Advertisements.

Fruit of the Vine.

FORL OI THE VINC,
FOR COMMUNION OCCASIONS.
UNDER directions given by Rev. Isaac Bird, late Missionary in Syria, the subscriber has imported Grapeuice in the form of a Wyrup. It has been subjected to a arctul analysis and pronounced pure—One Delier per Bettle. One bottle will make one gallon of Wine—For ale at the Temperance Rooms, No. 9, Cornhill, and at Bore No. 14 Broomfeld Street, Boston.

ABEL SPAULDING.

New Temperance Tale, BY L. M. SARGENT, ESQ.

WISHING to purchase Fur, Moleskin or Leghorn HATS-Kid, Sitk, Linen or Liele GLOYES, STOKES, SOARFS, CEAVATS, NECK TIES, BRACES, BRUSHES, DICKEYS, Shirt BOSOMS, HANDKELS, CHIEFS, UMBEELLAS, Boys' Leghorn and Failed HATS and Cloth CAPS, etc., can be accommodated with good articles at low prices, by calling at No. 165 Washington Street, nearly opposite the Old South Church, where every effort will be made to give attisfaction to the purchaser.

May 14. 1654. 1155 Washington Street.

Sacred Melodies. COMPILED by Rev. S. B. Swain, with special reference to conference meetings, Subbath schools and other occasions. For sole at New England Subbath School Depository, 79 Cornbill, and also at WARREN LABELL'S, Worcester.

May 24. is6t.

What think ye of Christ? THE "CLAIMS OF JESUS." By the Rev. Resure TURNSULL, paster of the Harvard Street Church, Bos-

In transucte, paster of the Harvard Street Church, Boston.

This work is carriedly recommended to our readers as a brief but levid and popular exposition of the cardinal doctrines of Christianity. It is called forth by the reacest developments of a "philotophy folsety so called," and aims to settle the public mind firmly on those sternal principtes of truth, which piety has an aways leved and often sucisiated at the expense of her blood. It is logical, from the same pen and heart—Bastes Reservier.

A mild and affectionate treatise on the character and claims of Christ. The author estates the argument is a concise and conclusive, though not in a controversial manner. The book is written, generally, in a next and attractive style, occasionally highly impassioned, as one might be expected to write who had thoroughly imbeed his mind with the grandeur of such a theme. We hope the work will meet the general circulation of which it is worthy, and in a quiet and unobtravive amaner, guide the wavering to right views concerning the right will be worther or the reader of the wavering to right views concerning the right.

wirpring of David, and the bright and morning star."

We commend this work to our readers as an able and conclusive discussion of the divinity and atmosphered Christ. Brother Turnbull wields an ancommenty vigorous pen. We hope his little book will meet with extensive circulation.—Beyind discussed. With extensive COULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington Street.

3m. May 19.

Agents for the Reflector.

Agents for the Reflector.
Our friends are particularly requested information money to current in Bostos, if possible. Where macutrent money is some to the content of the c

more uniform which at times less. One only n,—concern for mextinguishable the passion of other; and even de by the name As the hour of rene hope grew at she probably, she exclaimed, er eyes beaming What! in only I shall be in ds, often on her on of her soul; Saviour!" Thus di,—"not dying, cribed her hapners, so to him loveliness. necquiescence in persevering care of the blessed cornful disbeliefaith in Christ overcometh the

Doetry.

Forthe Christian Reflector.

To a Bird in March.

Thou little warbling flutterer, say, Whence wingest thou thy lonely way? From what far region hast thou come, Why left thy distant forest home? To pour thy soft, melodious song, Ere yet the wintry breath is gone, Ere yet the lawn or bower is green, Or aught of summer's robe is seen.

Each morn, upon my window pane, Thou comest to sing thy favorite strain, And fold thy weary wings to rest Upon thy soft and snowy breast. What neekest thou in this dreary clime. u gentle bird of sun

And why to me, at early day, Dost come to breathe thy lonely lay? I hear thee sing of flowery vales, Of shady groves and fragrant gales, Of streams, whose murmuring waves r And bland their music with thy voice. In that far-off, sequestered scene,

Where thou hast built thy snowy nest, And there at eve wilt seek thy res Then, why, sweet bird, with daily wing, Dost come to this lone spot to sing?
Nor rose, nor violet is near,
Nor kindred bird thy song to hear.

O! fancy weens thou comest to tell And bearest on thy wings the sighs That from the constant heart arise. Then will I listen, bird, to thee, And love thy sweet, wild minstre And dream I hear in thy soft lay, The voice of friendship far away.

Thy song shall soothe my troubled breast, And luil each anxious thought to rest, With strains that sweetly breathe of Heaven, And love, and pure as dews of even. Then come to-morrow at this hour;
I'll build for thee a leafy bower,
And myrtle, rose and eglantine,
Around thy resting-place shall twine.
East Bethany, June, 1843.

"He giveth his Beloved Sleep." BY MISS E. B. BARRETT.

Of all the thoughts of God that are
Borne laward into souls afar,
Along the Psalmist's music deep,—
Now tell me if that any is,
For gift or grace surpassing this,—
"He giveth his beloved sleep?"

What would we give to our beloved?

What do we give to our beloved &
A little faith, all undisproved—
A little dust, to overweep—
And bitter memories, to make
The whole earth blasted for our si
"He giveth his beloved sleep."

"Sleep soft, beloved!" we sometim

O earth, so full of dreary noises!
O men, with wailing in your voices!
O delved gold, the waiters beap!
O strife, O curse, that o'er it fall! lod makes a silence through you all, And 'giveth his beloved sleep!' His dew drops mutely on the hill; His cloud above it saileth still,

Though on its slope men toil and reap! fore softly than the dew is shed, ' He gigeth his beloved sleep." Ha! men may wonder while they scan A living, thinking, feeling man, In such a rest his heart to keep; But angels say—and shrough the word I ween their blessed smile is heard—

" He giveth his beloved sleep ! " For me my heart that erst did go, That sees through tears the juggler's lear Would now its wearied vision close

Vould childlike on his love repose,

Who " giveth his beloved sleep ! And friends !-dear friends !-when it shall be That this low breath is gone from me, And round my bier ye come to weep-Let me, most loving of you all, Say, not a tear must o'er her fall—

"He giveth his beloved sleep!"

The Family Circle.

The Pure in Heart.

A gentleman, in one of his visits among the poor, met with one of his little Sabbath school scholars, a little girl not six years old, who had just began to read the New Testament. This child, being fond of singing, was anxious to possess one of the school hymn-books, which the gentle-man kindly promised her, on condition that she would learn to read the fifth and sixth chapters of St. Matthew's gospel within the space of a fortnight. The little girl immediately undertook the task, and having brought her two chapters to the began to read; but when she gentleman, began to read; but when she finished the first twelve verses, he caused her to stop, in order to inquire which of the qualities described in the heatitudes she should desire mest to possess. She paused a little while, and then replied, with a modest smile, 'I would rather be pure in heart.'

The gentleman asked her wherefore he should choose this blessed quality above all the rest. In reply she answere to this purpose, 'Sir, if I had a pure heart, I should then possess all the other go

I should then possess at the chapter.'
qualities spoken of in this chapter.'
My little reader, could you have made
such an answer as this? I fear you could not. Let me, then, entreat you to seek to be made pure in heart, and desire this

above all things.

Little children are naturally ignorant and their minds dark; but when the Holy Spirit becomes their teacher, then they are made to understand many things of which they were before quite ignorant.

"Jesus, the crowning grace impart!
Bless me with purity of heart,
That now beholding thee,
I soon may view with open face,
On all thy glorious beauties gaze,
And God for ever see!"

How to speak to Children.

Speak to a child-any child-in calm, positive, clear voice; and he will be sure to obey you, if you speak once.'

Mrs. Sigourney.

This is true: and if it were observed in family government there would be few disobedient children. Every parent has one particular tone—one peculiar voice, which every child, if it be not entirely spoilt, will obey. Let any child cry for the moon, to any parent. He will be refused along the cry for the moon, to any parent. used always with that voice. What is the consequence? The child stops crying. A child cries for a razor—a looking glass—or a tea pot of boiling water. He will generally be refused in such a voice—with such a peremptory look, that he will not venture to ask

the moon, the mirror and the water, in the same voice, in the same way, and they will have little or no trouble with a child. Nature is full of these delicate, sweet intimations for the heart of the boyes of the heart, and the spirit's glad sparent.

Effects of Perseverance.

The Providence Chronicle furnishes the following account of success from untiring perseverance, morality, and honest labor.

And there, on the margin, with leaves ever green, With its fruits healing sickness and wo, The fair tree of life, in its glory and pride, Is fed by the deep, inexhaustible tide, Of the land which no mortal may know. est labor.

In the fall of the year 1830, a young man just out of his time, landed at White hall, New York, to seek employment as a ourneyman printer. He was friendless and penniless, and after three months spent in seeking work, was about ready to give up all hope of success, but re-solving still to persevere; he at length obtained employment as a journeyman, at of who but must pine, in this dark vale of tears, eight dollars per week, in the office of Prom its clouds and its shadows to go, the N. Y. Evangelist, a weekly paper published in this city. He continued in that situation till the spring of 1832, when he procured a press and a few type, on credit, and opened a very small print-ing office, to print cards and circulars. He had no sooner commenced business in this small way, for himself, than the cholera, that awful scourge, appeared in the city. He was compelled, with a heavy debt, to close his office, and go to work as a journeyman on the Evangelist, to procure bread for his little family. After a few months, when the cholera had subsided, nothing daunted by so unpromising a beginning, the persevering young man re-opened his little office, and ob-was using the sheets for waste paper, when a friend suggested to him that he

ought to advertise, that if the sheet was undertaking, predicted a failure, some with slave-holders:' mocked, and others smiled but is a with slave-holders:'

reader has already surmised that this important to the destinies of our fellow enterprising and preserving young journeyman printer is no other than ROBERT SEARS, the well known author, the writer, lart thereof, shall be the Constitution of almost incredible number of 30,000 were sold in less than eighteen months; and also of two other equally elegant pictorial volumes—"The Bible Biography," and the "Pictorial Wonders of the World."

These two volumes are received with a popularity pearly or quite equal to the following the popularity pearly or quite equal to the following the property of the sold in the following the property of the sold in the following the pearly or quite equal to the following the pearly or quite equal to the following the pearly of the sold in the following the pearly or quite equal to the following the following the pearly or quite equal to the following the following the pearly or quite equal to the following the pearly or quite equal to the following t

—a most valuable periodical publication, which has already obtained an almost may be represented at any meeting of

MNIA VINCIT.

Anecdote of a Slave.

A fine looking and intelligent colored

the rules of the house, we should like to vice President, a Corresponding Secretary in a few words was this:

'I was born here a family slave. Until

saw a chance to be free, my study was eleven Directors, who, with the President, o do as little work as I could without Vice President, the Corresponding and eing flogged.'

'But why so?' we asked. Because, when a man works for nothing, he don't work very heartily. I knew if I labored all day long I was no better off than if I didn't work any. I had no inducement, and no hope. But by-and-by mistress said if I could earn three honderd and eighty dollars to huy my the granel nor shall they be ex-officio freedom with, she would then give me my

the gospel, nor shall they be expressed in the gospel, nor shall they be expressed in the gospel, nor shall they be expressed in the gospel. three slaves. People said, 'What's got care of the funds and specialities entrust-into lazy Jem?' Ah, sir, they didn't ed to him. Well, it was'nt long before I called upon notice be given of the sai an about the streets, and shook hands aries, or for any thin with all my colored friends, and shouted important responsibilities.

1 m free! I'm free!' I looked at myself

11. The Executive Board shall have

how a free man appeared; and will you believe me, sir, I hardly knew myself. I feared I was growing proud; my eyes shone so, and I stood so straight. That crook in my back, and that sneaking look in my face were all gone. Well, sir, since then I have got a wife and five children. I have some morey at interest. children. I have some money at interest, and I paid nine hundred dollars down for the house my family live in. After the vote was taken on the Continuous my family live in.

again. It is a pity parents do not observe this and profit by it. Let them refuse any thing precisely as they do refuse what is impossible—as they do refuse. The Land which no Mortal may know. Though earth has full many a heautiful sect. Though earth has full many a heautiful sect.

To the hopes of the heart, and the spirit's glad sight.

Is the land that no mortal may know.

There the crystalline stream, bursting forth from th

throne,
Flows on and forever will flow;
Its waves, as they fall, are with melody rife,
And its waters are sparkling with beauty and life,
In the land where no mortal may know.

There too, are the lost, whom we loved on this earth With whose memories our bosoms yet glow; Their reliques we give to the place of the dead, But their glorified spirits before us have fled To the land where no mortal may know.

There the pale orb of night, and the pale fountain of day Nor beauty nor splendor bestow ; But the presence of Him, the unchanging I AM! And the holy, the pure, the immaculate Lamb Light the land which no mortal may know.

To walk in the light of the glory above,
And to share in the peace, the joy, and the love,
Of the land which no mortal may know.

Moralist and Miscellanist.

For the Christian Reflector.

American and Foreign Baptist Missionary Society.

Agreeably to appointment, this Society met in Tremont Chapel, Boston, Mass. May 31st, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Brother C. P. Grosvenor took the chair. and called the society to order; and afte singing, reading the Scriptures and

Whereas, on the fourth day of May, in known, it would doubtless meet with a the year of our Lord one thousand eight very large sale. Acting upon this hint to advertise, to which so much of his sub- Baptist ministers and members was held sequent success is to be traced, he sent in the Tremont Chapel, Boston, in the an advertisement to the New York Sun, (then just started,) headed, "The World FOR TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS!!!" This and signed the following pledge, to wit:—
"We whose names are undersigned, solthe next day, crowded with customers, emnly pledge ourselves to God and one to buy THE WORLD for the small sum of another, to unite in the support of a 12 1-2 cents! This sheet was followed Baptist Missionary Society, with a Conby another, called the "New Family Receipt Book," which, by similar efforts, met with similar success, and altogether, about thirty thousand of these useful sheets were sold! Encouraged by this success, he conceived an enterprise of still greater importance—the publication of our elegant volume—"Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible."—Most of his friends dissuaded him from his expensive societies that are supported in common friends dissuaded him from his expensive societies that are supported in common undertaking, predicted a failure, some with slave-holders: (by religious sociemocked, and others smiled, but in vain. ties being understood those which involve In the fall of 1840, the work appeared; church fellowship.) Therefore, under a and owing, partly to its intrinsic value, partly to the beauty of its illustrations and our obligation to give the gospel in and outside appearance, and partly to its being so extensively advertised, it met with an almost unprecedented popularity.

Not to extend this article too much, the reader that a partly to the prosecution of this great work, and for success in an enterprise so in the prosecution of the great work, and for success in an enterprise so in the prosecution of the great work, and for success in an enterprise so in the prosecution of the great work, and for success in an enterprise so in the prosecution of the great work, and for success in an enterprise so in the prosecution of the great work.

the compiler, the printer, the publisher, this Society.
and bookseller, of the three beautiful

1. The object of this Society shall be volumes of Pictorial Illustrations, which to carry out the commission of our blessed succeeded each other at intervals of about Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, 'Go ye six months, and of which, by the aid of into all the world and preach the gospel about \$5000 expended in advertising, the to every creature'—and to employ, in almost incredible number of 30,000 were order to effect this, all necessary mea-

popularity nearly or quite equal to that of under all circumstances is sin, and treat the Pictorial Illustrations; and in addition to these, Mr. Sears is now the annually to the Society, or twenty dollars Editor, Proprietor, and Publisher, of at one time for life, or appear as dele-"Sears' New Monthly Family Magazine" gates from a church or auxiliary Society.

unprecedented circulation. How strik-ing an illustration is afforded in the uphill progress of this friendless journeyman printer, of the truth of the adage—"LABOR church or auxiliary to the treasury of this

Society.
4. This Society shall meet annually at such time and place as the Society itself shall designate.

5. The Society being called to order at -'No, but I was once.'

We then told him, if it was not against

6. The Society shall elect by ballot a

the Recording Secretaries, shall constitute the Executive Board of the Society—with

reedom with, she would then give me my members of the Executive Board.

paperss. I astonished everybody who
S. The Treasurer shall give bond and
knew me. Every day I did the work of security in sufficient sum for the proper

10. At the meetings of the Executive know I was digging, and ploughing, and sweating for liberty. The black man likes freedom as well as the white man. mistress with the money and received my papers. I felt like a king, sir, as I marched out of her parlor, a free man. I ran about the streets, and shook hands g involving new and

the glass a dozen times that day to see power to fill all vacancies occasioned by

This was the substance of his story, which was told eloquently, and with pathos. Here we drop the subject.

Portland American.

After the vote was taken on the Content of Conte

raveling public respecting these boats. I regret that the Huntress and Telegrap arrive at H. on the Sabbath. J. W. RICHMOND was purchased and was made a TEMPERANCE BOAT, and her trips arranged so as to arrive in no case unaffected sorrow at his death. The nativon the Sabbath upon the waters of the on the Sabbath upon the waters of the Kennebec. This arrangement has been decidedly satisfactory to the Christian public, and also, as a general thing, to the whole business community. The people in the country, by arriving at H. from Boston on Saturday morning, can reach their homes, and spend the Sabbath in quiet and repose, or in the worship of God. The fare too in the J. W. Richmond has always been low and less than other routes of the same distance. The amount of property involved and risk and expense of running the boat is very great. The Richmond is also well officered; their gentlemanly and courteous treatment of passengers, and attention, have justly been held in high estimation; and justly been held in high estimation; and their nautical skill has been evinced by unexampled success in running their boat. No accidents have ever occurred. These circumstances entitle the Richmond to the patronage of the public. I am sure that our community will patronize his boat over those which arrive in H. on the hours of the Christian Sabbath. It is a

he law of the Sabbath. A TRAVELER.
Angusta Me. May 31, 1843.

with heathen in any country of the world. The negroes are destitute of the gospel, and ever WILL BE UNDER THE PRESENT STATE OF THINGS. In the vast field ex-STATE OF THINGS. In the vast field ex-tending from an entire State beyond the Potomac to the Sabine River, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio, there are, to the best of our knowledge, not TWELVE men draught for man."

exclusively devoted to the religious inexclusively devoted to the religious in-

Larry Mahoney's Temptation.

AN IRISH STORY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by brother Piper.

Elected by ballot the following as officers of the Society:—

E. R. WARREN, of Maine, President.
C. P. GROSVENOR, of Massachusetts, Vice President.
WILLIAM HERRY BRISEANE, of Boston, Mass. Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN N. BARBOUR, of Boston, Recording Secretary.

JOHN N. BARBOUR, of Boston, Treasurer.
MADISON HAWES and ANSON J. STONE, Juditors.
J. N. Barbour, M. Hawes, J. Bullough, A. Kenyon, Hiram Parker, N. Branch, H. Battey, A. M. Piper, John A. Buttey and better and set than bear than bear to share the me too strong intrely. Can't you be temperate, Biddy, with that sweet tongue of your own, and let a poor divil of a boy have a little time to draw his breath? We're not going to fall out about the matter of a glass or two of a cowild morning, acoushla! and the wind tearing away through every hole in this ould coat of mine, and making me feel for all the world like that rag of a man stuck up on a pole in a cornfield to frighten the crows. Only look at me Biddy and putting your hand on your beart, like an honest man as you are, tell me in the face of this beautiful sky, (for the divil a thing less, barring myself I'd have you look at) would you have me any worse than I am? Would you have me any worse than I am? Would you have me any worse than I am? Would you have this poor heart of mine, bruised the face of this beautiful sky, (for the divil a thing less, barring myself I'd have you look at the face of this beautiful sky, (for the divil a thing less, barring myself I'd have you look at the face of this beautiful sky, (for the divil a thing less, barring myself I'd have you look at the face of this beautiful sky, (for the divil a thing less, barring myself I'd have you look at the face of this beautiful sky, (for the divil a thing less, barring myself I'd have you look at the face of this beautiful sky, (for the divil a thing less, barring myself I'd have you look at the face of this beautiful sky.

Manison Hawes and Anson J. Stonk, Andiors.

J. N. Barbour, M. Hawes, J. Bullough, A. Kenyon, Hiram Parker, N. Branch, H. Battey, A. M. Piper, John A. Buttrick, Samuel Adlam, W. Morse, Directors.

Adopted the following preamble and resolution, offered by brother Brisbane:—
Whereas the Provisional Missionary Committee of the Baptist Anti-slavery Convention have some thought of supporting a mission in Hayti in the disbursement of the funds they have on hand, and as we think it very desirable that such a mission should be established, therefore, That the Executive Board be further instructed to appoint a Committee, for the purposo of consulting upon the best plan for establishing a mission in mutual co-operation—and that the Executive Board be further instructed to take measures, as soon as they conceive it can be judiciously done, to establish a permanent mission to the said republic.

Brother Adlam offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resoled, That the Executive Board be instructed to correspond with the Baptists of England, explaining to them our principles and the causes that have led to a separation from the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, and requesting their sympathy and co-operation, so far as our Resolved, That the Executive Board be instructed to address the churches of our denomination in the United States, in explanation of our principles and the causes that have led to a separation from the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, and requesting their sympathy and co-operation, so far as our Resolved, That the Executive Board be instructed to address the churches of our denomination in the United States, in explanation of our principles and the causes that have led to a separation from the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, and requesting their sympathy and co-operation, so far as our Resolved, That the Executive Board be instructed to address the churches of our denomination in the United States, in explanation of our principles and the causes that have led to a first prayers, and their supports.

C. W. Denison, Rec. Sec.

For the Christian Reflector.

Boats on the Kennebec—J. W. Rich

mond.

Recently two additional boats have commenced running between Hallowell and Boston. One of them is connected with the Eastern Railroad at Portland. These boats are in compitition with the John W. Richmond, and the fare is put down to one dollars. A few things should be known to the Christian and should be known to the Christian and the fare is put to the connected with the Eastern Railroad at Portland. These boats are in compitition with the John W. Richmond, and the fare is put down to one dollars. A few things should be known to the Christian and should be known to the Christian and the fare is put the connected with the Christian and the fare is put the connected with the connected with the connected with the connected with the Eastern Railroad at Portland. These boats are in compitition with the John W. Richmond, and the fare is put the connected with the connected with the Eastern Railroad at Portland. The connected with the

Christian Frederic Swartz.

Mr. Swartz died in India on the 13th of Febru ary, 1798, in the seventy-second year of his age. All classes and ranks of men joined in the most unaffected sorrow at his death. The native

The Dead arise?

the hours of the Christian Sabbath. It is a question of morals. Shall moral principle prevail? shall temperance be regarded? If the proprietors of steamboats and railroads will not respect the Sabbath, but outrage the moral sentiment of the community by a flagrant disrespect of an institution which is one of its main pillars, "HEN should that community turn from them their patronage.

These facts, Mr. Editor, should be generally known in reference to the favorite Steamer, J. W. Richmond, and the fact that the community by supporting the others are upholding a violation of the law of the Sabbath. A Traveler.

Angusta Me. May 31, 1843.

The Dead arise?

In the course of my remarks, the ear of the monarch caught the startling sound of a resurrence. "What!" he exclaimed with astonishment, "what are these words about? the dead arise?" "Yes," answered, "your father will arise." "Yes," "And will all that have been killed and devoured by lions, tigers, hyenas, and crocodiles, again revive?" "Yes; and come to judgment." After looking at me for a few moments, he turned to bis people, to whom he spoke with a stentorian voice:—"Hark, ye wise men whoever is among you, the wisest of past generations, did ever your ears hear such strange and unheard of news?" And addressing himself to one whose many years, and was a persogage of no community the course of my remarks, the ear of the monarch caught the startling sound of a resurrence. "Whell?" he exclaimed with astonishment, "what are these words about? the dead arise?" "Yes," "Yes," I answered, "your father will arise." "Yes," "And will all that have been killed and devoured by lions, tigers, hyenas, and crocodiles, again revive?" "Yes; and come to judgment." After looking at me for a few moments, he turned on the law of the Sabbath. A Traveller.

Angusta Me. May 31, 1843. ing the others are upholding a violation of the law of the Sabbath. A TRAVELER.

Angusta Me. May 31, 1843.

Instruction of Slaves.

Dr. Hill has much to say about the instruction imparted to southern slaves. In opposition to his statements we give the following extract, from a report of the Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, in 1834, on the state of the colored population.

"Who would credit it, that in these years of revival and benevolent effort, in this Christian Republic, there are over Two MILLIONS of human beings in the condition of HEATHEN, and in some respects in a worse condition! From long continued and close observation, we believe that their moral and religious condition is such, that they may justly be considered the HEATHEN of this Christian country, and will bear comparison with heathen in any country of the world. The negroes are destitute of the gospel, and ever work and will bear comparison with heathen in any country of the world. The negroes are destitute of the gospel, and ever work and the property of the world. The negroes are destitute of the gospel, and ever work and will bear comparison with heathen in any country of the world. The negroes are destitute of the gospel, and ever work and will bear comparison.

Instruction of Slaves.

In dwa supposed that I possessed all the knowledge of the country, for I have heard the tales of many generations. I am in the place of the ancients, but my knowledge is confounded with the words of the country, for I have heard the tales of many generations. I am in the place of the ancients, but my knowledge is confounded with the words of for the prior when we were beard used to surely mental the knowledge of the country, for I have heard the tales of many generations. I am in the place of the ancients, but my knowledge is confounded with the words of your mouth are sweet as honey, but the words of your wouth are sweet as honey, but the words of Witty.

exclusively devoted to the religious instruction of the negroes. In the present state of feeling in the South a ministry of their own color could neither be obtained NOR TOLERATED."—Penn. Freeman.

Advertisements.

Pentecost.

OR THE SOLE EFFICIENCY OF CONVERTING THE WORLD. By Rev. Pranceally Church, author of "Antioch." 32 mo., paper covers, gil edges, price 19 1.2 cents.
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The substance of this little work, was delivered before The substance of the little work, was delivered before the Barrier Roam or Fourist Missions, at its aniversary in Albany, April 20th, 1813. The greater couvering in Albany, April 20th, 1813. The greater couvering the reader of a treatise, with parts and sections, over a continuous discussion, may compensate for the incongusty of bringing out a sermon in this form.

"Une desire in the writer predominates over all others, that Christians, generally, may rise to a just appreciation of the unspeakable blessings treasured up for them in Christ, that all men may see the riches of the glory of his inheritance in the saints."

Just published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, May 31.

59 Washington Street.

Dowling's new Work on Popery. JUST issued from the press.—A defence of the Protest-nat version of the Scriptures against the attacks of Popish Apologists for the Champlam Biblio burners.—By John Dowling, A. M.—Providence—with an introduction by the Rev. Dr. Rowniec of New York. For sale at GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, May 31. 59 Washington Street.

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Among his assortment, may be found some extra qualities of Granks Clotus; which will never change their color by wearing; and are considered superior for Drive of Frok Coats.

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Low priced Cassimeres, stout and durable for every day wear; togother with Trimmings for making aparticle of the Cassimeres, stout and durable for every day wear; togother with Trimmings for making aparticles and Retail.

Jay 20, 178, 20, 178 (1997)

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TOPICAL QUESTION BOOK THE publishers of this excellent and justly approved work for Sabbath schools, takes pleasure in announcing the savarus gorron as just from the press. The fact that teenty three theosand copies have been issued within wenty one months, and that the demand is constantly on the increase, is evidence which cannot not be a fact that the contract of the

schools. A few recommendations are selected.

From Res. Martin Moore, Boston.

"I have examined Rev. Mr. Enavard's Topical Question Book, and am free to say that I am well pleased with it. The arrangement of the subjects, appears to me, well adapted to convince man of his lost condition as a sinner, and make him feel the necessity of a Saviour; when this is done, the way of salvation through an atoning Saviour arranged, and calculated to edify the Christian, and quicken him in every duty. Had I now a pastoral charge, I know of no question book I would sooner introduce intus Sabhath school than this."

From Rev. Langel Parter. Peater of the Worther Street Res-

Sabhath school than this."

From Rev. Lemuel Porter, Pester of the Worthen Street Baptist Church, Lowell.

"The Topical Question Book, prepared by Rev. Joseph Banvard, is used in the Worthen Street Baptist Sabbath school in Lowell, and is regarded by teachers and pupils as the most valuable book of the kind with which they are acquainted. I highly approve of the pian of the work, and, as far as I have had an opportunity to examine, think the plan well executed. A few docas presented to think the plan well executed. A rew locks presented to the mind at one time, make a more abiling impression than when many, disconnected with each other, chain the but one subject to examine at one lesson, and hence must obtain more thorough information than by the old methods, I take pleasure in commending the work to the examina-tion and patronage of all persons interested in Habbath school instruction."

From Rev. Mr. Caldicott, Paster of the Baptist Church, Roz-bury.

bury.

"Ba. Barvard,—I are very much pleased with your Topical Question Book for Sabbath schools. I think it a very valuable help to the teacher, and calculated to give the scholar a connected view of the whole truth. Catechisms have their fault in being too dogmatical in their charts are their fault in being too dogmatical in their other question books are confined to some particular portions of the word of God, and may be studied year after year without giving the child anything like a clear year without giving the child anything like a clear you have happily avoided all that is objectionable, and supplied all that is wanting. I hope your book will be generally used—and if so, I am satisfied our youth will be generally used—and if so, I am satisfied our youth will be generally used."

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In compliance with the urgent solicitations of a number of his friends, who have used the Topical Question Book, Rev. Mr. Banvard has consented to prepare a series of small question books, four in number, for the infant department in Sabbath schools. The first number is now acreedy ped and for sale by the Bookseilers.

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March 29.

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March 29.

3m.

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of missions to the heathen in general may be promoted, by the striking proof of the power of the goosel here exhibited.

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March 22, 1843.

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